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GDR ENVOY DISCUSSES BAN ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD231734 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1122 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Geneva, 23 Jul (ADN)--A ban on chemical weapons is becoming increasingly urgent now above all because the United States has begun to create a dangerous new generation of these mass destruction weapons, the so-called binary weapons. This was stressed by the head of the GDR delegation to the Geneva Disarmamen Conference, Ambassador Gerhard Herder, at the plenary meeting of this body today. He praised the progress achieved in the working group on the drafting of a convention to ban the development, manufacture and siting of chemical weapons, and its work on defining the central issues of a future convention.

Ambassador Herder looked in detail at the problem artificially created by the West regarding how the observance of such an agreement could be effectively monitored. If the corresponding political will existed, obstacles like this could be overcome, he said. The existing and possible control methods are adequate to discover any violations of a convention without fail.

Ambassador Herder pointed to the comprehensive disarmament program the text of which is to be submitted by the Geneva Disarmament Conference at the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament next year. Since no agreement has yet been reached on important sections of this program the GDR also supported the proposal by the USSR and Bulgaria that the working group hold additional sessions to draft this document after the summer session of the Disarmament Conference has ended.

The GDR regarded the comprehensive disarmament program as a carefully assembled package of interrelated measures, combined with the commitment of all states to implement the program. It should serve as a guideline and framework for corresponding negotiations. The measures contained in the program should then be anchored in bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements and supplemented by corresponding international legal instruments. The GDR believed that in this respect, it is sensible to propose carefully defined stages in the disarmament program.

ROMANIAN ADDRESSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

AU141950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Geneva, 14 Jul (AGERPRES)--Addressing the Geneva Disarmament Committee that is debating the prohibition of new-type mass destruction weapons, Romania's representative set forth his country's consistent stand on this matter showing that the Romanian state and President Nicolae Ceausescu have repeatedly stressed that everything should have been done for the achievements of modern science and technology to be put in the service of all people's welfare and happiness and not of destruction and war. All nations of the world should resolutely safeguard the fundamental human rights to life, peace and free existence. This high-principled stand of Romania--the speaker said--sets out from the particular dangers of using science and technology for military purposes, real mechanism of the arms race, in the nuclear field in particular. The militarization of science leads to increased instability on an international plane, generates the dangerous illusion of technical miracles which maintain the idea of making the use of force possible in interstate relations, being also a serious obstacle on the path of everybody's socioeconomic progress, the progress of the developing countries in the first place, on the path of the transfer of technologies in numerous fields, in that of peaceful uses of nuclear power included. The use of 40 percent of the world financial resources for the production of new weapons in a world confronted with particularly serious problems--underdevelopment, energy crisis--cannot be accepted.

That is why the Romanian delegation--the speaker said--firmly declares for the prohibition of the new-type weapons and system of suchlike weapons, for the interdiction of the use of the discoveries of science and technology for the destruction of humanity.

Next, the Romanian representative made a series of proposals regarding specific themes the Geneva Disarmament Committee was to approach during the debates on that item. He said that, until an agreement on banning the use of new discoveries for military purposes was concluded, action could be taken so that all the states having the greatest share in military research and development adopted unilateral measures, on a national plane, which should stop the researches in view of producing new-type weapons and systems of mass destruction weapons.

ROMANIA'S DATCU ADDRESSES MADRID CSCE SESSION

AU242001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Madrid, 24 Jul (AGERPRES)--Taking the floor at the Madrid conference during the debates that adopted the decision on suspending its proceedings starting July 28, the Romanian chief delegate, Ambassador Ion Datcu, stated: Taking into account the political responsibility incumbent on the Madrid conference in the current, very complex international situation, my country opines that our efforts should further focus on the contents, on the concrete results of the forum that must give a fresh impetus to building security and developing cooperation on the continent. The Romanian delegation endorses the consensus reached since it hopes that the adjournment of the conference proceedings will facilitate the fulfillment of the pledge taken before our peoples.

Realistically considering the road traversed so far, one can note that, following the difficult activities and negotiations, important results have been scored in all domains of application of the Final Act, which cannot be underestimated. Certainly, one cannot overlook the fact that the most difficult problems of the conference were not solved yet. I particularly mean the establishment of the conference mandate regarding measures of confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, decisions on ensuring the furtherance of the process begun in Helsinki and on fixing the date and place of the next conference of the representatives of the CSCE participating states, as well as other questions. All of us wish that the Madrid meeting conclude with a positive, substantial and equilibratory document which should reflect the interests and viewpoints of all the 35 participating states as states having equal rights, being sovereign and independent. Today more than ever before we are convinced that insolvable problems do not exist. There are only problems which could not be settled yet.

The only reasonable way is to conclude the proceedings of this new stage of the conference in a positive and constructive spirit with the hope that new solutions will be found in the break period following the manifestation of all states' political will to settle the pending issues and make thus the results of the Madrid meetings be among the most remarkable political events of international life. As far as the Romanian delegation is concerned it is resolved to make further efforts, to work in the same spirit of cooperation for the Madrid meeting to be successful.

ATA CITES POLISH SOURCES ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

AU251515 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 25 Jul 81

["Admissions of the Grave Economic Crisis in Poland"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 25 Jul (ATA)--Bitter admissions on the critical situation of economy were also heard at the latest congress of the Polish revisionists. The Premier Jaruzelski declared that the economic situation "is worsening very much". He stressed that the national income will reduce by 15 per cent this year, while Poland's loans [owed] to the West, which now amount to more than 27 billion dollars, will increase by other 3 billion dollars. During the first half of this year, the goods supply has fallen by about 10 per cent.

A government report published recently, informed that the national income during the coming 5-6 years will be lower than those of 1980. Difficulties are increasing in all the fields of economy. It has been officially reported that industrial production during the first half of the year fell by 18 per cent and that the fall of production will continue in the second half of the year, too. There have been perceptibly reduced capital investments, work has been suspended or whole factories have closed down because of the lack of raw material and energy, while the number of the unemployed is expected to increase by 25 per cent till the end of the year, amounting to more than 1.2 million people.

In the face of this situation the Polish revisionist bourgeoisie has undertaken a large-scale attack against the standard of living of the working masses. Premier Jaruzelski reported that prices of first necessity goods will considerably increase in the coming months. Particularly food articles and fuels will increase, while the cost of living is expected to increase by 55 per cent. In an interview granted to the PAP news agency, the Polish minister chairman of state price committee Krasinski admitted that the prices of food articles will increase two or three times.

RADIO SAYS OTTAWA SUMMIT MEETING A 'FAILURE'

AU251736 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 24 Jul 81

[ATA commentary: "The Ottawa Meeting Has Concluded--The Problems Remain Unsolved"]

[Text] The meeting of the seven most industrialized countries of the world has concluded in Ottawa, as was expected, in total failure. The joint statement issued at the conclusion of the meeting, as AFP reports, could not cover up the profound differences between the major capitalist countries. REUTER, on its side, states that no problem was resolved at the Ottawa meeting. This, in fact, was expected and was a surprise to no one. No one expected any concrete results, AFP stresses. The leaders of the seven participating countries met at a time when the world had entered a new stage of economic decline. In the United States, the expected decline of production in the second quarter did in fact take place, and the trend is expected to continue in the coming months. In Japan, the industrial output declined nearly 2 percent in May compared with the previous month. The picture is the same in Britain, the FRG, Italy and other West European countries.

While the high-level meeting was taking place, the Western press published details of an economic study forecasting that the current economic crisis will be profound and prolonged. According to this study stagnation and declining output, accompanied by a high rate of inflation, will apparently continue to be a grave problem in the coming years with no solution in sight.

This situation in the capitalist countries has stimulated protectionistic trends and has exacerbated the contradictions between capitalists. Sanctions are being introduced increasingly more in the economic relations between the United States and Japan, between the United States and Western Europe and between the latter and Japan. Each of the participants reportedly went to the meeting intending to unburden its own difficulties onto the other partners. [Words indistinct] did not conceal their concern about the economic consequences of the high interest rate policy pursued by the U.S. administration on the [words indistinct] monetary system of the capitalist world, which has dealt a severe blow to the currencies of many industrialized countries.

But the talks on this question were more in the nature of a dialogue of the deaf. REUTER stressed that after 2 days of talking, the European partners were once again forced to bow to the [word indistinct] of U.S. interests, which is harming their economies. Washington once again imposed its diktat, although the opposition of its allies was not abated. Agencies point out that France made it clear that Western Europe will be compelled to undertake initiatives to pursue a more independent policy if the United States continues its present policy for any length of time, while the West German chancellor, Schmidt, announced that as soon as he returns to Bonn he will define an economic program taking into consideration the lack of any results at the Ottawa meeting.

The high-level meeting, as AFP points out in a commentary, has not improved international prospects. The meeting has left these prospects in abeyance. In fact, such meetings have never succeeded in checking the downward trend of the capitalist economy or the [word indistinct] of the monopoly circles of the world of capital in the bitter struggle for profits, sources of raw materials and [words indistinct].

RADIO CITES YUGOSLAV MEDIA ON KOSOVO EVENTS

AU221355 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1230 GMT on 22 July 1981 broadcasts a 5-minute report entitled: "Repressive Measures and Discrimination Against Albanians continue in Kosovo and Other Areas of Yugoslavia," citing Yugoslav press and TANJUG dispatches. The report begins by stating that "the great Serbian chauvinists continue to adopt repressive and discriminatory measures against the Albanian population of Kosovo and other areas." The report then cites the journal KOMUNIST, organ of the LCY, stating in an article published on 14 July 1981 "that in addition to the participants in the recent disturbances in Kosovo, others, who did not take part in demonstrations, should also be called to account," adding that, according to the journal, "political action in Kosovo has reached the point where it needs further stimulation." "In other words," says the Tirana radio report, "the journal is issuing a directive to escalate repressive measures against the Albanians in Kosovo."

The radio report goes on to cite a BORBA dispatch that 40 people were sentenced to prison terms in Suva Reka, that 20 others were expelled from the Socialist Youth League and that some pupils and workers were also suspended. The report goes on to cite TANJUG on a number of expulsions and other disciplinary measures against Albanians in Macedonia, as well as about the closing down of a sports club in Tetovo. The report also cites TANJUG on "boycotts and indifference in the process of differentiation," as well as the "distribution of leaflets," and even "new attempts at organizing demonstrations" and "passive resistance."

The radio report concludes by saying that "the hatred of everything Albanian has reached the point that, as TANJUG itself reports, proposals have been made in certain Macedonian communes to amend the law on the use of the Albanian flag by the Albanian nationality in Macedonia.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS BREZHNEV-HUSAK CRIMEA MEETING

AU271304 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Peace, Cooperation, Joint Course"]

[Text] Our public has received with lively interest and assent the results of the meeting between Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which was held in the Crimea on Wednesday.

The Crimean meetings already belong to the traditional annual working consultations between the representatives of the fraternal countries of the socialist community and have acquired great international importance. They are a part of the system of mutual consultations and of the exchange of views on the most important topical issues in mutual relations, in coordinating joint endeavors in international politics and in discussing its key problems. Their results yield important stimuli for the development of the fraternal parties' and countries' cooperation.

The meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak, already traditionally, was held in a cordial atmosphere and confirmed an absolute unanimity of views on all issues discussed, as corresponds to the relations between our parties and nations.

The two leading representatives informed one another about the internal developments in their countries, about the experience gained from the implementation of the conclusions of the 26th CPSU and the 16th CPCZ Congresses. They confirmed identical views on the importance of and the need for further deepening and expanding the international socialist division of labor as an important reserve as to the intensification of the socialist countries' national economies. This requires developing and enriching mutual economic relations by new, higher forms of cooperation and striving for the extent and standard of production cooperation to become their main criterion. There exist good prerequisites for realizing this objective in sectors of the CSSR and USSR national economies, such as engineering, the light and food industries and in other sectors.

During the talks the full conviction was voiced that an all-round strengthening of the cooperation among the fraternal socialist states and their unity and cohesion are a reliable guarantee of the progress of each country and of the entire socialist community.

It is natural that in the present complicated international situation Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak also discussed a wide range of international problems and devoted extraordinary attention to European affairs.

After all, we witness the European continent standing at an important crossroads which will decide its future fate--whether it will live under peaceful skies on the basis of the coexistence, cooperation and security of all nations and states, as the Soviet Union has been asserting in its peace program, or whether it will live on mounds of gun powder, nuclear bombs and other instruments of mass destruction, as American imperialism is striving for.

In the minds and hearts of the nations of our continent there has already become anchored the alternative of life in peace, for which--already in the seventies--the foundations were built, such as the conclusions of the CSCE, which affirmed peaceful coexistence of different social systems as a norm of international life and which have begun the process of the relaxation of international tension. These successes of the forces of progress and peace benefit all nations and states.

Ever broader strata of the population of the West European countries realize that and demand of their representatives that they base their decisions on the policy of common sense. At peace rallies, protest marches and demonstrations held against the warmongering policy of the NATO Pact, ever more urgently and loudly resounds the will of the European peace-loving public, which refuses to live in the shadow of American missiles.

This pressure from the democratic public strengthens in European political circles the endeavor to maintain detente, despite the fact that on the international scene forces have been activated which are obstructing this in all possible ways.

Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak drew attention to the fact that Europe deserves a better deal than becoming a theater of war again, one in which the most destructive weapons would be used. And it is precisely the plans of the United States and NATO to deploy new American nuclear missiles on the territory of various West European countries that constitute such a risk. Washington forces these plans on its West European partners on the pretext that it must oppose the "Soviet threat." This is a transparent maneuver, with which American imperialism is trying to deceive the West European public. In reality, American imperialism--with its war preparations--is striving to regain hegemony in world politics and to tilt the existing strategic equilibrium to its advantage. By stationing the planned 572 medium-range missiles with nuclear warheads on West European territory, it would achieve military superiority.

During the talks between G. Husak and L. Brezhnev it was emphasized that "the realization of these plans would constitute a challenge to the socialist countries."

The American plans are not and must not be the way out of the current European political crossroads. The West European countries are not threatened by the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union does not strive for confrontation with any country. It did not and does not strive for military superiority, never was and never will be the initiator of new rounds of the armament race, and there are no types of weapons which it would not be willing to reduce, to ban on a bilateral basis, on the basis of an agreement with other countries. That applies to the entire socialist community.

It is precisely the new American weapons to be deployed on the territory of the West European countries that constitute the real threat to them. The only slogan that applies to this American policy in Europe is "Stop."

The report on the Crimea meeting states that the perspective which provides a realistic way out of the situation is negotiation on nuclear disarmament and, in particular, on the reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe. The Soviet Union has often manifested its good will and readiness to sit down immediately at the negotiating table. Leonid Brezhnev reaffirmed this readiness at the Crimea meeting. The Soviet Union expects that the American side will also manifest the willingness to conduct such negotiations constructively, on the basis of equality and equal security of both sides," the communique notes [quotation marks as published].

In connection with the situation that has arisen it is clear that the detente policy faces a serious test at the Madrid conference. In the course of the negotiations in Madrid, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries exerted all possible efforts to eliminate obstacles standing in the way of its successful conclusion. Should the Western states also exert the necessary effort, another milestone would be reached on the historic road determined by the Helsinki Final Act. A resolution on convoking a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe should be a practical step. Such a conference could, above all, concentrate on discussing confidence-building measures in the military sphere.

Europe's future depends on how the foundations of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems will be strengthened and developed, and, above all, on the political endeavors for peace and practical actions by the European nations themselves.

The Soviet Union, together with the socialist countries, has done the most for averting war from the lives of Europe's inhabitants. This is attested to by the entire postwar period--more than 35 years now, the longest period of peace in the history of our continent. All potential, efforts and authority of the socialist community have been invested in the service of this noblest of ideals. Millions of inhabitants are selflessly working for the successes of the cause of peace. The Crimea meeting of Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak confirmed that the socialist countries will not slacken their efforts in this respect.

OBSTRUCTION OF FOOD SHIPMENTS TO POLAND DENIED

AU271345 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jul 81 p 2

[Ladislav Alster commentary: "Useless Malice"]

[Text] The Salzburg office of the Austrian Kolpingwerk [Catholic youth organization] has complained, according to the Austrian press agency [APA], that since Wednesday none of its food packages has been transported to Poland. The Austrian Federal Railroad reportedly announced on Tuesday that the Czechoslovak railroad "will not transport them until further notice" because of the accumulation of shipments to Poland. APA quotes a statement issued by the Kolpingwerk, according to which this is a "deliberate provocation against Polish families."

Facts which we found out at the CSSR Ministry of Transportation show that packages from Austria destined for Poland have been transported smoothly and without any disturbances as express parcels in the express trains' service cars, together with the travelers' checked-in baggage. However, the transfer of the parcels to the Polish side at the Petrovice border crossing station was causing great delays to the express trains, sometimes amounting up to 5 hours. That resulted, naturally, in the travelers' great bitterness. It has been recommended therefore that from now on the food packages to Poland be transported in so-called integrated cars which can be disconnected so that the parcels can be transferred without holding up traffic.

The assertion that was published by APA thus does not correspond with reality. A misunderstanding? Inaccurate information given by the Austrian Federal Railroad and the Austrian Kolpingwerk has sufficed to touch off a malicious commentary. Or--to use the press agency's own words--a deliberate provocation. That is the only conclusion one can draw when reading the APA report.

DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND ANALYZED, CRITICIZED

Metalworkers Point Out Danger

AU271208 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jul 81 p 7

[Jan Hrobar commentary in the column "Note": "The Metalworkers' Appeal"]

[Text] Yesterday we published information about the appeal issued by the Industrial Branch Trade Union of Polish Metalworkers, whose warning words cannot leave anybody indifferent:

"One can no longer silently watch the new attempts by political mountebanks and demagogues to evoke political tension in Poland," the Polish metalworkers--whose trade union looks back on a tradition of 75 years of the Polish workers' movement--declare.

What are these workers pointing out?

They are pointing out the "perfectly organized political campaign aimed at taking over power." They announce that a threat of new strikes is looming on the horizon. They report that in Lodz a session of "Solidarity" committees was held, which practically appealed for an attack on the socialist social system--by taking over the power in plants and by blocking deliveries from the plants. They suggest the appropriation of authority not only within the scope of the plants' activity--in decisions on how to use social production means, on what will or will not be produced, and on whether cooperation agreements will be fulfilled or not; but also authority within the framework of handling the finished products--whether these will, or will not be delivered to the market, and to whom and under what conditions. It is not difficult to guess that these measures would not only establish a further, unimaginable chaos in production, but would also become what is in substance new power instruments, which are meant to further weaken the positions of the people's power.

The Polish metalworkers also point out the project for so-called social enterprises, which was born within "Solidarity" and which is aimed at downgrading the all-social ownership of the means of production to group ownership. They call such a proposal unacceptable.

The Polish metalworkers' document shows that the retrograde forces in "Solidarity" have started new activities: They have unleashed a campaign of lies and slander against both the government and the Industrial Branch Trade Unions; the voivodship headquarters of the Branch trade unions as burgled, and the headquarters of the oblast council of the Branch Trade Union forcibly evacuated. The case of arson in Swinoujscie, which we mention elsewhere in our paper, is also alarming.

At the recent Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress voices were heard again pointing out the danger of counterrevolution. It was mentioned by Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary. It was mentioned by certain congress delegates. Albin Siwak, PZPR Central Committee Politbureau member and builder, pointed out the tendency directed at restoring capitalist ownership relations in industry and spoke about the danger of the ghost of unemployment, as well as of the resurrection of the rural bourgeoisie's power.

The Polish metalworkers' appeal, addressed to the Polish public a few days after the PZPR's extraordinary congress, shows that the crisis in the country and the danger of the liquidation of the achievements of the Polish workers class, which are closely bound to the building of the socialist society, continue to exist; and, as the Polish metalworkers point out, they are even increasing.

Gdansk KKP Session

LD270956 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Warsaw correspondent Frantisek Sojka report from the "Minutes From Abroad" program on the conclusion of the 3-day Gdansk meeting of the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity--recorded]

[Text] The commission has adopted several resolutions. Among other things, it has rejected the government's draft bill on trade unions because it has restricted some of their rights, for instance the right to strike. Solidarity leaders intend to turn to the Sejm with their proposals and ideas. This shows that they still intend to continue with their economic terror--the organization of strikes, which have led to the collapse of both working and social discipline and thereby to the present catastrophic social and economic situation.

Another issue discussed has been government proposed price rises. Solidarity has recognized this step as necessary, but only as part of the economic reform with the proviso that it cannot exclude possible protest actions until it has discussed this problem with all its members. In order to discuss this problem with all its members it allegedly needs wider access to the mass media.

Thus an essential economic issue has been turned adroitly into a political issue, which Solidarity would like to use to further their objectives, specifically for the promotion of their idea of so-called group ownership, which would be the first step toward totally restricting the party's and state's influence first on the economic sphere and later, naturally, on Poland's political developments.

Unable 'To Cooperate'

LD271228 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Poland: Yesterday the leadership of the so-called Walesa trade union organization provided new evidence that this organization is not able to cooperate with state bodies in overcoming the present social, political and economic crisis in Poland. As has emerged from several resolutions issued in Gdansk following a meeting of the National Consultative Commission of the Walesa trade union organization, the self-same trade union has adopted a negative attitude to practically all measures porposed by state bodies for overcoming the difficulties.

The Walesa trade union organization has also emphatically rejected the draft bills on the press and on trade unions, in which the state bodies have allegedly not proved to be accommodating enough. The Walesa trade union organization reserve for themselves the right to continue to print and disseminate--without any restrictions--various pamphlets with an antistate and sometimes clearly anticommunist content. They have emphatically rejected any attempts by state bodies to interfere in the union's publication activities.

The Walesa trade union organization is not satisfied either with government's draft bill on trade unions, becuse it restricts the union's penetration into the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of National Defense and because it also curtails the right to strike in certain branches, for example in rail and road transportation, in communications, and in radio and television. In particular, the organization does not agree with the proviso in the bill that prohibits strikes by the employees of the Armed Forces and the Ministry of the Interior.

Furthermore, the Walesa trade union organization has rejected the proposal to reduce the monthly meat rations and has categorically demanded that the rations be fully covered by goods. However, it continues to reject its joint responsibility for raising the output and improving the supplies of farm produce to the distribution network. The Walesa trade union organization has decided to form its own commission which will independently control production, stocks and the distribution of foodstuffs and basic industrial products.

After the meeting, Lech Walesa said that his organization envisages the formation of strong self-administration in plants, over which it would assume control. According to him, the so-called Walesa trade union organization is willing to agree to the raising of retail prices only on condition that its plans to transfer the means of production into a group ownership are realized. Janusz Onyszkiewicz, the press spokesman for the Walesa trade union organization, has declared that unless the demands submitted are met, strikes will again be provoked. He has confirmed that the next pressure action will be organized by the Walesa trade union organization in Lodz this week.

Lodz Protest Actions

LD280932 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Correspondent Frantisek Sojka report from the "Minutes From Abroad" program on protest actions against insufficient supplies of foodstuffs in Lodz--recorded]

[Text] The protest action in Lodz began in the following way: Buses with headlights on, horns blowing and covered with posters, drove through the town's main streets and stopped briefly in front of the town hall. The reason for the demonstration--the same as in Kutno in recent days--is the town's insufficient supply of basic foodstuffs. People are also becoming exasperated because it is not possible to buy things even with ration coupons because there are no goods.

Public protests--not only in Lodz--are also being evoked by the reduced rations of meat beginning next month. It is necessary to add that many citizens still have June ration coupons.

As it demonstrates, Solidarity abuses the current, very serious, difficulties in supplies for its own goals and attempts to blame voivodship authorities and the government for the situation. Naturally, there is not a single word about the fact that the main reason for the widespread crisis lies in the wave of past strikes, the unprecedented decline of social and work discipline, the decline in production and labor's productivity. Polish economic statistics over the past 6 months, published yesterday, are unquestioned proof of this. The statistics are even more frightening because we cannot say that anything will improve in the near future. One cannot believe that the situation will be corrected by any kind of protest activity organized by Solidarity which only deters workers from honest work and spreads further unrest.

'Provocations' in Kutno

AU281050 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Jul 81 p 6

[Jan Lipavsky, Warsaw dispatch: "A Peculiar March Through Kutno"]

[Text] What brought us to Sochaczew, a city about 40 kilometers west of Warsaw, was a report published by Polish newspapers on 25 July, according to which during the nights of April 11, 18 and 30, two 16-year-old secondary school students smeared paint over the inscriptions on the monument of Soviet soldiers killed while liberating Sochaczew.

As we further learned from the Polish press, the youngsters defiled the monument with anti-Soviet slogans. But they were not content with what they had accomplished. They also made two attempts to demolish the building of the PZPR city committee and of the Polish Socialist Youth Union city committee in Sochaczew. In the PZPR city committee building they smashed the windows, tore down television aerials, ripped a red flag off a pole in front of the building, and so forth. The two boys, who have already been apprehended, left behind an inscription on the desolated PZPR building—Independent Conspirational Group "Wrath"....

By now not even a trace of their acts of vandalism is left on the building of the PZPR city committee and the monument for Soviet soldiers. At the city committee we were received by a young secretary. Having been a delegate to the recent extraordinary party congress, he was just getting ready for a meeting with the party aktiv. We asked him how the Sochaczew public had responded to the attacks on the party building and to the defilement of the monument.

"As far as I know, everyone was outraged. But we do not dramatize such occurrences," he added. "After all, the perpetrators were 16-year-old boys who possibly did not even know why they were doing it. It is simply a case of hooliganism...."

It transpired from our further conversation that the two come from families that are not exactly well-disposed toward the socialist system and that they had been meeting with "some strange people," meaning that it cannot be ruled out that the two youngsters are "someone's instrument," although "most likely they are not."

We also learned that the secretary is sorry that there was such a delay in the report about the incident appearing in the newspapers and that he does not know why. "It disorients our society," he said. "After all, it is an old story. It happened almost 4 months ago." The secretary also reproached television for not having immediately broadcast the report that was filmed on the spot. Should the report go on the air now "it would only rub salt into the wounds and arouse public opinion..."

We continued our trip to Kutno, some 80 additional kilometers to the west. The city, with more than 40,000 inhabitants, was literally plastered with "Solidarity's" posters attacking the national council and blaming it for the poor supply situation. They said that for 1700 hours "Solidarity" was organizing a so-called hunger march in protest against the national council.

It seemed that the city was divided into two fronts standing in opposition to each other. The first group rejected the march, saying that it was a blatant pressure action organized by "Solidarity" to get rid of some national council functionaries; the others believed that "there must be something to it, the supplies are so bad."

Some awaited the march with curiosity, others with apprehension. "A dry forest easily catches fire," said an old-age pensioner. "People are stirred up by the bad supply situation, one spark and..." Another citizen confided to us that the supply situation could be better if people from "Solidarity" did not "ransack" farmers, did not privately purchase cattle from them and did not distribute the meat among their own people, outside the rationing system....

We also heard people express other views: If Solidarity did not drag people from work, there would be more goods on the market. Later on we were told at the PZPR city committee that in the first 6 months of the year the instances of uncondoned absence increased in the voivodship more than 200 percent while wages increased more than 25 percent.

"What, in fact, is the march good for?" we asked the comrades in the city party committee. They told us without hesitation that its purpose is to dispose of the national council's functionaries and to discredit the organs of people's power in general.

"And how does your party organization respond to it?"

"All primary organizations have spoken out against this provocation. They committed all their members not to take part in the march on any account."

"Doesn't the fact that the march takes place show that you have possibly made some mistakes?" we kept asking.

"I don't think that we didn't try to meet Solidarity halfway. We made the gentlemen from Solidarity the offer to take part in the activities of the national council's commissions dealing with the supply problems but they turned the offer down, arguing that they are not here to cooperate but to control."

It transpired from further conversation that the extraordinary situation in the country requires the adoption of corresponding extraordinary political measures by the appropriate bodies in the country. "Otherwise we will never get out of this crisis," one of the comrades added. "After all, it is not possible to tolerate forever all the provocations directed against the party and the state."

At 1700 hours several dozen people gathered near the Kutno railroad station. Not a single member of the public security corps could be seen anywhere; on the other hand, there was a group of boys sporting red and white badges on their sleeves acting both as protectors and organizers of the march. Around us we heard people say that "observers" of "Solidarity" from several other voivodships were also present. They were from Piotrkow Trybunalski, Radom, Sieradzie and also from Lodz.

A few minutes after 1700 hours the aforementioned several dozen people set out on the path in the direction of the main square. They all marched with mixed feelings, surrounded by the youngsters with red and white badges on their sleeves and watched from the sidewalks by people having equally mixed feelings. Above their heads all kinds of slogan banners accusing the power organs could be seen, blaming them even for the fact that vodka is more expensive now than it used to be.

When they arrived at the square, some gentlemen from "Solidarity" grabbed a microphone and began to read a mile-long resolution, addressed allegedly to the premier, in which they called on him, among other things, to make a purge in the apparatus of the organs of people's power, especially here, in Kutno, of course.... Why else would they organize the march? Thereupon the people gathered around the "Solidarity" leaders applauded, sang the national anthem and that was it.

"By chance, there were no disturbances," an acquaintance from Kutno commented on the whole affair later on, "but who knows what the people from Solidarity in fact anticipated..."

On our way back to Warsaw we read in the TRYBUNA LUDU that also the "Solidarity organization in Piotrkow Trybunalski is demanding categorically and in the nature of an ultimatum that the deputy voivod be recalled from his post and that if the national council fails to fulfill everything "Solidarity" wants and must have, and that within 5 days, it will resort to a "resolute protest action."

DISSIDENT RUDOLF BATTEK GOES ON TRIAL IN PRAGUE

NC271630 Paris AFP in English 1619 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Prague, 27 Jul (AFP)--Dissident Rudolf Battek, a founding member of the defense committee for people unjustly prosecuted and a signatory of the Charter 77 group, went on trial here today on charges of subversive activities and assaulting a police officer, informed sources reported.

He faces up to ten years in prison if found guilty in the trial, to which only family members were admitted after Czechoslovak authorities barred requests by Western newsmen, diplomats and politicians.

The "subversion" charges center on "slanderous" letters Mr Battek wrote to leaders of the Socialist International headed by former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, according to the indictment. It also cited Mr Battek's involvement in the defense committee and an alleged attempt to publish an essay on "Liberty and Power", which Mr Battek said he did not write. The "assault" charge arose from an argument between the dissident and a policeman who followed Mr Battek when he left a police station after a long wait there over the theft of his car.

The source said Dana Nemcova, who was given a two-year suspended sentence during a trial of defense committee members in October 1979, refused to testify against Mr Battek.

The defendant already spent three years in prison on charges of subversion.

CORRECTION TO HODIC COMMENTS ON ANTI-CSSR ACTIVITIES

The following correction should be made to the items entitled "Hodic Comments on Emigration's Anti-CSSR Activity" and subtitled "Catholics, Rightists, Slovaks" published in the 23 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, pages D 2 and D 3, and to the item entitled "Hodic Describes U.S. Subversion in Poland, CSSR" published in the 24 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page D 2:

Make the sourcelike of all three items read "Prague in Czech and Slovak to Europe..." (changing sourceline)

U.S. PLAYS 'DISHONEST GAME' ON MIDDLE EAST

LD270958 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Commentary by editor Michal Berko]

[Text] Our next stop will be the area of the Middle East where, despite the agreed cease-fire, Israel continues its preparations for further aggressive military actions. Meanwhile, the behind-the-scene struggle against the Palestinian people and Lebanon continues. We have already said that the main aim of the attacks were and are the Palestinian refugee camps in Southern Lebanon. It has been confirmed over the weekend that Western, especially American, diplomacy wants to play the role of a peacemaker, specifically by forcing Israel to cease fire. It has indicated to the PLO its good will to engage in talks. Some observers have even described the current cease-fire as a kind of embryonic indirect recognition of the Palestinian resistance movement.

However, its aim is evidently to provoke conflicts within the PLO itself, where a section of the leadership wants to continue in the struggle against the Israeli aggressor. One has to regard as the more significant phase of the development, though, the endeavor of Israel and the United States to entice the PLO, Lebanon and Syria into the web of the Camp David agreements through the current, short-term, cease-fire. Or to be more precise, while Israel, on the one hand and in cooperation with the United States, is openly preparing for another military invasion of southern Lebanon, the self-same United States is enticing the PLO into a diplomatic trap, offering some kind of a recognition under the condition that the PLO will give up its cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The diplomatic aim of this dishonest game is to compel the Arab countries in this area, regardless of the number of human lives and victims, to abandon their cooperation with the Soviet Union and, moreover, to ensure that all the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union, with the view of resolving the situation in the Middle East, cannot be carried out. If the PLO does not confirm this time, Israeli artillery, tanks and planes are prepared for further bloodshed and destruction.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS ON EGYPT'S NATIONAL DAY

LD222104 Prague CTK in English 1930 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Prague, 22 Jul (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak sent a telegram of congratulations to Egyptian President and Prime Minister Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat on his country's national day.

On the same occasion, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek sent a telegram of congratulation to Egyption Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Hasan 'Ali.

STATISTICAL OFFICE REPORTS ECONOMIC SHORTCOMINGS

LD271934 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] The Federal Statistical Office has issued a report on the development of the national economy and fulfillment of the plan in our republic in the first 6 months of 1981. We have excerpted the following information from the report:

The opening of the report states that the dynamism of the national economy's growth in this period was influenced by transition to those types of development which are more economical as to raw materials, energy, investment and hard currency. The pace of development in principle reflects the intentions of the plan with the exception of the building industry. In comparison with the first half of the year 1980, industrial production rose by 1.8 percent, while the volume of building works decreased by almost 3 percent. The fastest pace was achieved by the electroengineering industry and some branches based on the utilization of domestic raw materials, such as the paper and cellulose industry, and timber, glass, ceramics and china-processing. In the last 6 months, the relative decline of material costs has been developing positively and growth in labor productivity and wages paid out was also harmonious. However, qualitative changes in the economy were asserting themselves on a smaller scale than anticipated by the plan and also less than we were capable of handling.

The levels for utilization of working time, and thus also of machinery, remained unsatisfactory.

The report further states that in some engineering enterprises difficulties were encountered in ensuring the structural composition of production regarding variety and this was upsetting the smoothness of planned supplies, especially for export and needs of investment construction.

In the fuel-energy sector, it was possible, on the whole, to maintain reasonable [solidni] supplies of the main types of fuels and energy to the national economy. The miners extracted about 14 million tons of coal and almost 48 million tons of lignite, i.e. exactly one-half of the annual extraction plan. Certain shortfalls occurred again in the stripping of overburden.

The results achieved in investment construction were not exactly positive. Despite the fact that work worth Kcs 56 billion was completed and a number of important projects such as the new refinery for processing crude oil at the Litvinov chemical works, the pumped-storage hydropower station on Cierny Vah, the meat processing plant at Studena, and others have been commissioned, the annual planned volume was fulfilled by only 41 percent.

Contractors on the so-called obligatory projects [zavazne stavby; i.e. projects of top priority] were doing somewhat better.

Housing construction was not satisfactory, either. During the first 6 months of the year, 25,600 flats were completed, i.e. less than one fourth of the annual plan. Another 39,000 flats were under construction and should improve this year's balance.

These facts bear out, and this was emphasized also by the federal Statistical Office report, that fulfillment of the annual plan will require more consistent application of positive tendencies in economic development and suppression of all negative phenomena.

More Details

LD271942 Prague CTK in English 1702 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Prague, 27 Jul (CTK)--Industrial production in the first half of 1981 was 1.8 per cent higher than in the same period last year. The average daily production was 2.6 per cent higher, the federal Statistical Office said in its semiannual report.

The fastest growth rates were in the electrical engineering industry, 5.6 per cent, and in several other branches using domestic raw materials. Slower growth rates were achieved in the mining and chemical industries. The planned coal output was exceeded by 612,000 metric tonnes; electricity generation was up by 1.4 per cent.

The volume of completed construction work was 2.8 per cent lower than last year.

Freight transport was 321.1 million tonnes: 142.5 million by rail, 173.3 million by road and 5.3 million by water. Public transport carried 1,301 million passengers, 6.4 per cent more than in the same period last year. The Prague Metro alone carried 129 million passengers, 16.8 per cent more than in the first six months 1980.

In capital construction projects, the volume of work and supplies was 2.6 per cent lower, and there were delays in putting new plants into operation.

In agriculture, all spring work was done in time. The planned purchases of livestock products are being exceeded--by 3.3 per cent in meat including poultry, by 3.2 per cent in eggs.

The research and development tasks of the state plan of scientific-technical development were underfulfilled by 5.4 per cent in the first half of the year. The share of new products continued to increase, but was still insufficiently large, and their quality insufficiently high. Czechoslovakia concluded 13 agreements on scientific-technical cooperation with the other CMEA countries.

Exports were higher than imports in the first half of 1981. Foreign trade turnover was up by 6.3 percent, with the socialist countries by 9.4 percent.

Exports were 7.9 percent higher (to socialist countries 9.3 percent); imports were 4.6 percent higher (from socialist countries 9.5 percent).

Trade with socialist countries was favourably influenced by the process of socialist integration.

As a result of the economic results, nominal monetary incomes of the population increased by 2.4 percent. The average monthly wage in the socialist sector of the national economy has risen to 2,639 crowns, 1.9 percent more than in the first half of 1980.

Bratislava Comments

LD27?120 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The statistical report notes that the supplies of fuels and electrical energy to the national economy and to citizens were smooth. In general we can therefore say that the main directions of economic and social development, approved by the 16th CPCZ Congress, were being fulfilled in line with the directive to achieve a transition to such types of development which were more economical as to raw materials, energy, investment and hard currency.

Under conditions of an ever fiercer competition on the world markets, the report of the federal Statistical Office says, a more prounounced growth of our export ability is being prevented by the unsatisfactory contribution of scientific-technological development, especially insufficient innovation and insufficient raising of the quality of products. Despite this, the total turnover of foreign trade, compared with the first 6 months of 1980, grew by 6.3 percent; out of this with socialist countries by 9.4 percent. [sentence as heard] It is a positive phenomenon that exports are growing more quickly than imports.

Monetary incomes of citizens rose in the first half of the year, compared with the same period last year, by 2.4 percent but the increase in savings was, compared with the first half of 1980, markedly higher. This was partially inlfuenced by shortcomings in supplies to the domestic market. Among the consumers there was less interest in some types of goods, especially less interest in automobiles, furniture and some types of textile fabrics.

BRIEFS

REACTOR TO HUNGARY--The upper block of the Vver-440 reactor for the Paks nuclear power-station in Hungary was dispatched on 22 July from Plzen, thus completing the entire first reactor set produced by the Skoda concern enterprise. The technical documentation had been supplied by the USSR. The first stage of the nuclear power program development in the CSSR's engineering has thus ended and the second stage is beginning: the stage of consecutive production of roughly three reactors annually. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jul 81 p 2 AU]

FRG EQUIPMENT CONTRACT--A contract for the joint production of high-pressure degreasing equipment for engineering and agricultural plants has been concluded between the CSSR's engineering technology factory concern enterprise and the FRG's Wap Maschinenfabrik Bellenberg. Certain parts will be produced in each of the factories, and each will assemble whole sets of equipment. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 21 Jul 81 p 5 AU]

MEXICAN HYDROELECTRIC CONTRACT--A few days ago a contract for four hydraulic turbines with a 108-megawatt output for the hydroelectric power station in Penitas on the Grijalva river in Mexico was signed between the CSSR and Mexico. The contract will be executed by the CKD Blansko enterprise and is the first of its kind between the two countries. [Prague PRACE in Czech 21 Jul 81 p 6 AU]

JAKES IN SOUTH MORAVIA--Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, visited agricultural enterprises in the South Moravia Region today. In Vyskov, Kromeriz and Prostejov Districts, they acquainted themselves with the preparation of the people and equipment for the first harvest of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the overall state of crop production. In his talks with farmers, Comrade Jakes recalled their responsibility for the rapid gathering of the grain crop with minimal losses so as to ensure that as much high quality grain as possible is delivered to the silos. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 23 Jul 81 LD]

USSR DELEGATION LED BY KAPITONOV PAYS VISIT

Received by Sindermann

LD271702 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1542 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jul (ADN)--The president of the GDR People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received on Monday afternoon the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Ivan Kapitonov, deputy of the country's Supreme Soviet and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During an animated discussion, Horst Sindermann praised the fact that the People's Chamber was able to welcome as its first guests following its elections on 14 June a delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Dinner Toasts Exchanged

LD271912 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1746 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Berlin, 27 Jul (ADN)--The president of the GDR People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee, has given a dinner in Berlin in honor of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation arrived in Berlin this morning for a 1-week visit to the GDR. It is headed by deputy of the Supreme Soviet, Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In his toast, Horst Sindermann praised the visit by the Soviet parliamentarians as an important contribution toward consolidating the fraternal alliance between the two peoples and states. Ivan Kapitonov expressed thanks in his reply for the cordial welcome in the GDR and endorsed the will and determination of the Soviet people to efficiently defend peace in the world and mankind's continued existence along with the socialist fraternal nations and all forces of progress in the world.

Referring to the recent meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Ivan Kapitonov recalled Leonid Brezhnev's exhortation to do everything possible to check the supporters of unlimited arming and military adventure, to do everything possible to secure people's right to a life in peace. There should be no outsiders in this respect. He praised in particular the fact that the GDR People's Chamber responded to the Supreme Soviet's peace appeal with an expression of approval.

Further Report

LD272250 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Excerpts] As already reported in the news, from today a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet is visiting the GDR for a week. It is led by Deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This evening, the Soviet guests were received by People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, who gave a dinner in honor of the Soviet parliamentarians. Dr Wolfgang Grosse reported on the first day of the Supreme Soviet delegation:

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation is the first foreign parliamentary delegation to visit our republic after the new elections to the People's Chamber.

This evening, Horst Sindermann gave a dinner in honor of the Supreme Soviet delegation which was also attended by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Politburo and president of the GDR-Soviet Friendship Society. In his toast, he said it was an unshakeable principle of the SED's policy to constantly consolidate the fraternal alliance with the party and country of Lenin. Touching on the international situation, he then said: We agree completely in our assessment of the international situation. Greed for maximum profits and striving for world dominance by U.S. imperialism are poisoning the international climate today.

The nuclear arms fever and the hate-filled attacks on the Soviet Union and social progress in the world, which can be heard almost daily from some responsible NATO politicians, have nothing to do with sense and nothing to do with statesman-like wisdom. The Soviet Union's truly noble and grand policy of safeguarding peace and the defense of human dignity stands above this morass of arms mania, political adventurism and anti-Soviet screeching. Both the peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress and the appeal by the USSR Supreme Soviet to all parliaments and peoples of the world to defend the rights of people to a life in peace, are the humanistic battle cry of our time for prevention of a nuclear world conflagration.

As you know, the GDR People's Chamber has addressed all parlaiments in the world and called upon them to support the peace appeal of the 26th CPSU Congress. At its constituent meeting on 25 June, it also supported the appeal to all parliaments and peoples in the world with a statement by all parliamentary groups. In this struggle for the most noble aims of mankind we shall not flag. And as a socialist state we are at the junction between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, at the junction between arms mania and the policy of disarmament, always aware of our responsibility. We note with great satisfaction the growth of a mass movement against the NATO missile decisions in Western Europe and thus, also, in the FRG. The masses understand very well that the policy of subordinating the FRG to the policy of the Reagan administration also means dependence of the United States' nuclear weapons strategy.

In his reply, Ivan Kapitonov also underlined the need to effectively counter the grave danger to peace and the security of the peoples emanating from imperialism. He said, with regard to relations between the USSR and the GDR and between their supreme people's representatives bodies:

[Begin Kapitonov recording in Russian, fading to German translation] Soviet parliamentarians and all Soviet people have a feeling of great satisfaction at the fact that relations between the USSR and the GDR are developing successfully, and that our countries are firmly allied through ties of fraternal friendship and trust and full mutual understanding, and work closely together in all spheres. Many ties, both interstate, interparty and between social organizations and work teams, encompass hundreds of thousands of citizens of the USSR and the GDR. They have become an important factor in the life of the two countries. These ties mutually enriched our peoples and bring them closer together. Here, a great part is played by cooperation between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the GDR People's Chamber. Last year we received your delegation, led by Comrade Sindermann, in the USSR. This visit was very fruitful. It would be a great pleasure for us to receive the delegation of the fraternal country in our country once again.

This meeting with colleagues from the GDR gives us an excellent opportunity to exchange opinions of current questions, and to learn of the increasingly rich experience and the successes that you have achieved in the construction of the developed socialist society. [end recording]

FDGB CONDEMNS ISRAEL'S ATTACKS ON LEBANON

AU271353 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The FDGB National Executive Committee indignantly condemns Israel's barbaric military attacks on Lebanese cities and villages, to which many Palestinian and Lebanese people fell victim. A telegram to the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions (ICATU), the Palestinian Trade Union Federation and the National Federation of Workers and Employees of Lebanon, signed by Chairman Harry Tisch, states: "This escalation of aggression is a serious threat to world peace."

The FDGB reaffirms its solidarity witb the Palestinian and Lebanese working people and all Arab peoples in the struggle against imperialism and aggression.

At the same time the passionate protest against the Israeli crimes is further increasing throughout the world. On Thursday evening in Paris thousands of Frenchmen protested against the barbaric actions of Tel Aviv. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, and the Government of Pakistan expressed their abhorrence. The Portuguese Communist Party and the Iraqi Communist Party appealed for increased support for the patriots of Lebanon and Palestine. The FRG anti-imperialist solidarity committee charged the Begin regime with breaking all norms of international law.

PRESS RELEASE ON SRI LANKAN PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

AU272022 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25-26 Jul 81 p 6

[Joint press release on the official visit of Ranasinghe Premadasa, prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, to the GDR 22-24 July 1981]

[Text] Ranasinghe Premadasa, prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, paid an official visit to the GDR 22-24 July 1981 at the invitation of Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Ranasinghe Premadasa, who was also received by Willi Stoph in his function of deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, conveyed the greetings of Junius Richard Jayewardene, president of Sri Lanka, to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were cordially reciprocated.

The prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Ranasinghe Premadasa, placed a wreath at the memorial for the victims of fascism and militarism at Berlin's Unter den Linden. He also paid a visit to the mayor of Berlin. The Sri Lanka prime minister acquainted himself with the gains of socialist construction in the GDR, particularly with the implementation of the apartment building program.

The chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and the Sri Lanka prime minister conducted a friendly and openminded exchange of views on bilateral relations between the GDR and Sri Lanka, as well as on topical problems of international development.

They valued the visit as an expression of the friendly relations of many years, as well as of the wish of both governments to contribute, by means of an international dialogue, to reducing tensions throughout the world and to improving the international climate. They noted with satisfaction that the cooperation between the GDR and Sri Lanka is successfully developing on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. They paid tribute to the progress made in political, economic and cultural relations, and were in favor of deepening the fruitful cooperation and extending it to other areas. As a result of the talks they agreed to continue regular political consultations between the two states. The second session of the joint GDR-Sri Lanka economic commission was scheduled for the first half of 1982. An agreement concerning television cooperation was signed during the visit.

Willi Stoph praised the active role played by Sri Lanka, as a member of the Nonaligned Movement, in the struggle for world peace and in developing mutually advantageous international cooperation. He stressed that the GDR respects the movement of the nonaligned states as a factor of great international significance, and highly esteems its efforts aimed at peace and detente.

Ranasinghe Premadasa expressed his country's admiration for the GDR's active and constructive policy in strengthening peace and continuing the process of detente in Europe. He praised the GDR's consistent support for the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for independence and against colonialism and racism.

The participants in the discussion noted with concern the exacerbation of the international situation by the increasing arms race. They concurred that the current international situation requires intensified efforts by all peace-loving states in order to prevent a world nuclear conflagration, to achieve progress in disarmament, to stabilize detente and to durably safeguard world peace. The representatives of the two states emphatically called for the resumption of negotiations to reduce strategic arms. They underscored their determination to endorse the creation of a worldwide climate of mutual confidence between states.

Willi Stoph stated that in the present tense international situation, the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act as a whole is of major importance for securing peace in Europe and for improving the international situation. He called for ending nuclear arms in Europe, and expressed his expectation that the Madrid meeting would lead to positive results for peace in Europe, including the convening of an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament.

Willi Stoph and Ranasinghe Premadasa discussed the tensions in Asia, which increasingly threaten peace and security. They reaffirmed the peoples' right to self-determination without foreign intervention. Both sides spoke in favor of overcoming the tensions in Asia by peaceful means. They reaffirmed their support for the efforts of the peoples of South Asia and Southeast Asia to live in an atmosphere of peace and cooperation.

The GDR and Sri Lanka expressed their concern over the arms race in the Indian Ocean, and supported all constructive steps designed to serve the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. They called for a reduction of the military presence in the Indian Ocean. They expressed their satisfaction with the constructive cooperation between the GDR and Sri Lanka in the ad-hoc UN committee for the Indian Ocean. They affirmed the determination of their states to actively work in future for holding the conference on the Indian Ocean adopted by the UN General Assembly.

Willi Stoph and Ranasinghe Premadasa expressed concern at the aggravation of the situation in the Middle East. They regard the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the implementation of the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people, including the right to set up their own state and return to their homeland, as indispensable conditions for a comprehensive settlement of the conflict. Only thus is it possible to guarantee peace and security in the region.

The two sides expressed their states' solidarity with the struggle against racism and apartheid as well as for eliminating the relics of colonialism. They announced their support for the struggle of the Namibian people for the independence of their country and regard the UN Namibian plan as a realistic solution for this.

The GDR and Sri Lanka endorse transforming international economic relations on an equal and democratic basis. They share the view that progress in the field of disarmament could help solve the peoples' economic and social problems.

Ranasinghe Premadasa explained his conviction that the root of the present international crisis is of a moral nature. Such changes are needed in approaching a solution aimed at reducing international tensions and preserving peace. Willi Stoph, who agrees with this view of the Sri Lanka prime minister, underscored in turn the economic and political causes of the international tensions.

Both sides stressed the need, in view of the present complicated international situation, for acting with a high moral and statesmanlike sense of responsibility for the preservation of peace.

Prime Minister Premasada expressed thanks for the cordial and friendly reception accorded to him. He invited the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers to pay an official visit to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Berlin, 24 July 1981

HOFFMANN RECEIVES KAMPUCHEAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD271056 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1035 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jul (ADN)--Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann has referred to the GDR visit by a high-ranking Kampuchean military delegation as a sign of the deepening freindly relations between the two armed forces and states. He affirmed to his counterpart Chan Si on Monday during a meeting at the Defense Ministry the DGR's attitude of solidarity toward the young people's republic. He wished the comrades in arms new successes in strengthening the power of the state and its military protection.

Minister Chan Si expressed his thanks for the numerous marks of genuine solidarity shown to the people of Kampuchea in thier fight against the terrorist gangs of Pol Pot and their foreign henchmen by the GDR workers and soldiers. The Kampuchean Army regards it as its patriotic and internationalist class duty to protect the achievements of the young people's power against all enemy attakcs.

LEADERS GREET CUBA'S CASTRO ON NATIONAL DAY

AU271328 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25-26 Jul 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following telegram of congratulations to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba:

Esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz. On the occasion of the anniversary of the day of national uprising we convey to you, the PCC Central Committe, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the entire Cuban peoples our most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings.

The storming of the Moncada Barracks 28 years ago occupies an outstanding position in the Cuban people's courageous struggle for national independence and freedom.

Since the final victory over their enemies and suppressors in 1959, the Cuban people, under the leadership of the Communist Party and in close alliance with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community of states, have achieved significant results in building the new social order. The Second PCC Congress impressively confirmed this magnificent result. We are convinced that in the future, too, the successful building of socialism by the Cuban working people will further increase the attractivenesss of the first socialist country in America.

It fills us with great pleasure and satisfaction that the fraternal and comradely relations between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba will continue to deepen on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooepration of 1980. The GDR will continue to exert every effort to further strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between our parties, states and peoples. The GDR people will always stand firmly and in solidarity at the side of the fraternal Cuban people.

We wish you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, the PCC Central Committee and all Cuban communists, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the entire Cuban people great new successes in implementing the decisions of the Second PCC Congress to the benefit of your socialist fatherland, socialism and peace.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS SPANISH CP CONGRESS

LD280840 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0203 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jul (ADN)--The SED and Spanish Communist Party stand shoulder to shoulder in the vital struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. This is stressed in a greetings message from the SED Central Committee, signed by Erich Honecker, to the 10th congress of the Spanish Communist Party.

"Your congress is taking place at an important time for Spain's democratic development amd and for the securing of world peace," the message stresses. Imperialism's most reactionary and aggressive circles are trying to hinder any step forward by the peoples towards peace and progress by means of a policy of confrontation, arms escalation and interference. "In this situation, joint action by the communists and all other peace forces is more necessary than ever before. The powerful peace movement against NATO's dangerous plans to site U.S. missiles in Western Europe is growing day by day." The message concludes by saying: "The SED assures that Spanish communists once again of its fraternal solidarity in defending the vital interests of the Spanish people."

FRG CITIZEN ARRESTED ON 24 JULY FOR SUBVERSION

LD271718 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1653 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jul (ADN)--GDR security organs arrested an FRG citizen, Andreas Lehr from Gelsenkirche, on 24 July for subversive actions against the GDR. He was involved in preparing for a provocation on the Baltic coast. Investigatory proceedings have been instituted against him and an arrest warrant was issued.

FRG PAPER REPORTS ON STRIKES, CLASHES

DW211517 Hamburg DER DPIEGEL in German 27 Jul 81 p 16

[Text] The Polish reformers have sympathizers in the GDR. Appeals were distributed in East Berlin which call for support to the Polish Solidarity trade union. The anonymous authors of the papers demanded 19 social-political reforms. The departments of several enterprises went on strike for better working conditions. Developments in the neighboring country to the east have also encouraged GDR young people to oppose the authorities. Clashes between young people and the people's police occurred recently in several cities, including Erfurt, Rostock, Karl-Marx-Stadt Plauen, Eisenhuettenstadt and Weimar. Among other things the young people had occupied vacant houses which they wanted to remodel on their own into leisure-time places.

KADAR RETURNS FROM USSR, MEETING WITH BREZHNEV

LD281050 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Janos Kadar has arrived home from the Soviet Union. The party Central Committee first Secretary arrived in the Crimea on Sunday where he met Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU. During their exchange of views they reviewed the evolution of the international situation and found that at present the reduction of tension and the limitation of the arms race and its elimination are especially important. Janos Kadar and Leonid Brezhnev expressed their conviction that even the most complicated international disputes can and must be settled by way of negotiations.

MAGYAR NEMZET REPORTS OFFICIAL GREETINGS TO CASTRO

AU271540 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 26 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, have sent the following greetings message to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba:

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, on the occasion of the national holiday of the Republic of Cuba, the 28th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks, the day of the popular uprising, we send you, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and the Cuban people heartfelt comradely greetings on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Hungarian people.

The Hungarian people are familiar with and respect the progressive historical heritage of the Cuban people and the deeds of the revolutionaries who struggled for national independence and social progress. Their struggle, involving great sacrifices, made Cuba's liberation possible and enabled its people to embark on the path of freedom, national independence and socialist construction.

The revolutionary achievements of the people of the Republic of Cuba and the results of their constructive work are inseparably linked to the Communist Party of Cuba and its Marxist-Leninist policy. The Republic of Cuba is a respected member of the community of the socialist countries and effectively contributes to deepening cooperation among the socialist countries and the struggles for peace and the consolidation of international security. It manifests internationalist solidarity with the forces struggling for liberty, national independence and social progress.

Our party, country and people support Cuba's true cause and the safeguarding of its social achievements and national independence. We will continue to strengthen friendship and cooperation, developing in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, between our parties, countries and peoples.

On the occasion of your national holiday, we wish you and the Cuban communists and people further successes in fulfilling the resolutions of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba and in making your country prosper, for the good of the cause of socialism and peace.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR 28 JUL SPANISH CP CONGRESS

LD271154 Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 27 Jul (MTI)--A delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, headed by Imre Gyori, member of the Central Committee and head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the CC, left for Madrid on Monday at the invitation of the Spanish Communist Party Central Committee to attend the 10th congress of the Spanish sister party beginning on July 28.

The member of the delegation is Gyula Horn, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the CC.

Delegation Arrival

LD272115 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Madrid, 27 July (MTI)--Invited by the Central Committee of the Partido Communista de Espana [PCE], a HSWP delegation arrived in Madrid Monday to attend the Tenth Congress of the Spanish Fraternal Party, to open July 28. The delegation is headed by Imre Gyori, secretary of the CC and head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department at the CC. The delegation includes Gyula Horn, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department at the CC.

MAGYAR NEMZET REFUTES SZABO ASYLUM REQUEST

AU271415 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 24 Jul 81 p 6

[Untitled article attributed to "(R.K.)"]

[Text] There is no doubt that Greek and foreign press organs have tried to exploit the mishap [of Professor Szabo] described in the MTI bulletin [See Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT: 23 Jul pp F5-F6 and 24 Jul p F2.] for the purposes of a hostile anticommunist campaign. For instance, according to a report in the 15 July issue of the newspaper ACROPOLIS, presented as a sensation, Szabo "fell off, or was thrown off a balcony, because he wanted to flee from the embassy, fearing that he would be dragged back to Hungary." Two days later, the same paper published a "hospital interview," quoting the injured man as saying that, to escape the danger looming over him, he threw himself off deliberately. At the same time, the Athens press published a photocopy of a request by Kalman Szabo, allegedly "signed by his own hand," concerning political asylum. However, according to simultaneous news agency reports, "until now, the person concerned has not given an explanation for his deed, because he is in a state of aphasia, he has lost the ability to speak." It is a mystery: In such a state, how was he able to make a statement to the paper and sign any kind of a request?

Well, the lecturer--as he has repeatedly confirmed, also at home, since then--has not made a statement and has not signed any kind of a request. Thus, what has, in fact, happened to him? In the evening on 13 July, Kalman Szabo was working on a translating assignment in a room on the third story of the Athens embassy, went out on the balcony for a breather, felt faint and became dizzy and fell down into the courtyard over the low railing. Through depositions taken by the embassy, he was taken, seriously injured, to a hospital. However, members of the Hungarian Embassy staff were not permitted near him for days. Can there be any doubt why?

At last, on 17 July--through resolute intervention by our diplomats and the understanding attitude of high-ranking Greek figures appreciative of the developing relations between the two countries and humanitarian considerations--the matter was satisfactorily resolved: It was possible to visit him at the hospital, where, in the presence of representatives of the Hungarian embassy and the Greek foreign ministry--an apt refutation of the press fabrications--Kalman Szabo declared: I wish to return to Hungary.

The university lecturer arrived home on Tuesday, but, also here at home, he will need lengthy hospital care. In any case, his tribulations caution that the press organs and the circles behind them that preach the protection of human rights when other countries are involved prove to be, in specific cases--such as the "Kalman Szabo Affair"--opponents of peaceful coexistence and unscrupulous violators of those rights.

GOVERNMENT, SOLIDARITY TALKS ON FOOD RATIONING

Talks End

LD271954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Talks with Solidarity were held at the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services concerning the government decision to reduce the ration of meat and meat products. The ministerial delegation was headed by Minister Zygmunt Lakomiec and by undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy, deputy minister Stanislaw Szczepanski. The Solidarity delegation was headed by the National Consultative Commission's plenipotentiary representative Stanislaw Rusinek.

After negotiations lasting 2 days, it was established that reduced rations of meat and meat products will be obligatory in August, and the allocations for September will remain at the previous level. At the same time it was established that this year the allocation of meat and meat products will be balanced.

Accord Reached

NC272032 Paris AFP in English 2020 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jul (AFP)--Polish authorities and negotiators for the independent trade federation Solidarity have reached a compromise on Warsaw [words indistinct] unions, the chief union negotiator said today.

Stanislaw Rusinek, who headed the union delegation in the talks, said the government in effect proposed to limit the proposed ration reductions to the [words indistinct] the right to reconsider the question later.

Mr Rusinek, who is a member of [words indistinct] Warsaw, added that the government proposals will be submitted for approval to the union's National Coordination Committee and rank-and-file.

He said that talks on the meat ration issue, which had provoked threats by Solidarity to strike is the government [words indistinct] reconsider [words indistinct] wound up a short while after 8 p.m. (1800 GMT).

Heading the government delegation was Interior Commerce Minister Zygmunt Lakomiec.

Earlier, Polish Agriculture Minister Jerzy Wojtecki said that a 20 percent cutback in meat rations as of August 1 was inevitable.

Sepaking on television, Mr Wojtecki said that given livestock production declines, "We cannot allow ourselves to maintain meat rations at the current level," and that no improvement in the situation was foreseeable before the last three months of 1981 when production could rise by [words indistinct] ten per cent.

Mr Wojtecki justified the ration [word indistinct] by the [word indistinct] "to guarantee everyone a minimum portion." He said that last year's production was catastrophically low--"the worst in the past three years."

Despite huge fodder imports worth the equivalent of 2,000 million dollars, livestock production dropped sharply, with a decline of 2.8 million pigs and 850,000 steers, Mr Wojtecki said, adding that Poland currently counts 18.5 million pigs. He gave no figures for steers.

The minister attributed this production drop to increasingly fewer [words indistinct] farmers, down 30 percent in June 1981 compared to June 1980.

He added that at present Poland absolutely could not increase meat imports, expected to total this year 70,000 tons of meat valued at 300 million dollars.

Mr Rusinek said the government had promised to do everything possible to make sure the ration reductions were limited to the month of August.

But it would announce by August 15 whether in fact rations were to return on September 1 to earlier levels, which currently include an average 3.7 kg (eight lb) of meat a month.

Mr Rusinek said the government also pledged to given certain categories of workers doing heavy labour four kg (8.8 lb) of meat monthly--one kg (2.2 lb) more than the average amount of meat allowed under the new rationing setup.

Finally, the government delegation said it would ask for extra meat to be supplied at a later date to make up for this month's cutbacks.

More on Talk Conclusions

LD280908 Warsaw PAP in English 0814 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jul (PAP)--Preliminary talks were held on July 24 with the Branch Unions Consultative Commission on the decision to temporarily cut down the rations of mean and meat products. On July 25 and 27 talks on this subject were held with a delegation of Solidarity headed by an authorized representative of the National Consultative Commission. The Ministry of Home Trade and Services was represented by Minister Zygmunt Lakomiec and the Ministry of Agriculture and Good Economy, by vice-minister Stanislaw Szczepanski.

Representatives of the unions said that the members and authorities of the unions do not accept the decisions to cut down the rations of meat and meat products for August and September.

Representatives of the two ministries said that the total supplies of meat and poultry will amount to 129,000 tons each month. We shall be short of 14,000 tons of meat for August coupons alone and this is the amount by which the rations for this month have been cut down. The total shortage of meat and poultry in August will be 27,000 tons, as unused July coupons will remain valid.

Representatives of Solidarity believe that the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy and the Ministry of Home Trade and Services should take urgent ad hoc steps aimed at improving the situation and ensuring full market supply within the coupon system.

Considering the present situation, pariticpants in the talks did not succed in finding a way to depart from the reduced August rations.

Representatives of the two ministries resolved that, together with other institutions concerned, they will take further strenuous effort aimed at increasing domestic purchases of meat by the state or stepping up import. This work will continue till August 15 and after that time the amount of September rations will finally be decided.

Participants in the talks are of the opinion that, depending on the results of state purchasing and import, the government should consider the possibility of compensating the reduced August rations in the following months.

It was decided that the talks with Branch Unions will be continued.

The minister of home trade and services suggested the setting up of a permanent mixed team with the participation of trade union representatives and the ministries concerned for daily consultation of work related to the rationing of food.

Szczepanski, Rusinek Interview

LD280215 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Interview with Stanislaw Szczepanski, vice minister of agriculture and food husbandry, and Stanislaw Rusinek, representative of the National Consultative Commission (KKP) of NSZZ Solidarity, by reporter Andrzej Jelenski on 27 July in Warsaw--recorded]

[Text] [Jelenski] Mr Minister, what in practice has been decided on the question of the rationing?

[Szczepanski] In addition to an extensive exchange of information on domestic meat production, the import of meat and the possibilities of its sale on the domestic market, and on the general situation in the country, we have agreed on certain procedures during the next few months. These include a review of the present situation in order to find ways to alleviate the problems for the people caused by the present insufficient supplies of meat to meet existing ration standards and also the decision to reduce the meat ration still further.

[Jelenski] A reduction of the norms by 20 percent is envisaged. This is to affect the month of August.

[Szczepanski] The decision by the minister concerned the reduction of these norms for the months of August and September; he based this decision above all on a balance sheet analysis. As a result of the discussions, we agreed [word indistinct] the following: To analyze, until 15 August, the many suggestions as to whether there might be a chance to shift the decision concerning the restriction of the supply norms (?to) September, or with regard to the decision concerning August, whether the possibility will exist in the next months to compensate for this loss which has already been incurred for August.

[Jelenski] Do you consider that the so-called reinstatement of rationed goods to our people will be possible in the next few months?

[Szczepanski] Today such a possibility is not yet envisaged but the situation is changeable; so far it has been changing unfavorably as to the procurement of fatstocks and the immediate forecasts maintain that thistrend is going to continue. But on the other hand, there is a possibility of an increase in the imports of this commodity. Nevertheless, these issues will again be comprehensively analyzed and I do not rule out changes taking place as a result of this analysis.

[Jelenski] Despite the lowering of the norms, is there a guarantee of a sufficient supply of goods, especially meat, to meet fully the demand?

[Szczepanski] The calculations which have been completed so far and the estimates of the possible supplies of meat indicate that the demand will be met [words indistinct].

[Jelenski] Here is the authorized representative of the National Consultative Commission [KKP], Mr Stanislaw Rusinek. What is the position taken by NSZZ Solidarity on the issues discussed today?

[Rusinek] Our union cannot accept a reduction in the food norms because the norms which have existed so far are such that they do not allow any further reduction. Present meat rations are already very low.

In addition, there is a complete lack of any substitute commodities which could make up for the present rates of consumption of available meat supplies, and with the market being as poor as it is regarding other commodities, there may well arise a threat to the adequate supply of protein for the people. We regard the present norms as the absolute minimum.

[Jelenski] At its last meeting the KKP adopted a resolution on this matter and raised the issue very strongly, stating that there can be no question of departing from the present ration norms, isn't that so?

[Rusineki] Indeed, and so our talks confirm this particular stand. All the explanations have been received by us--both from Minister Lakomiec and from Minister Szczepanski--are recorded and are going to be conveyed to the KKP and our members. We have reached some agreements, for instance to the effect that as far as the month of Spetember is concerned, the decision about the reductions has been temporarily suspended. Until 15 August both ministers have agreed to conduct talks and initiate actions aimed at saving the situation. We have drawn their attention to the reduction of norms especially in the case of workers who have not been included in group 1, i.e. those who cannot receive the norm and receive the B norm instead. As a result of the introduction of the new rationing system, two norms have been merged; the D norm and the B norm. The D norm has been abandoned and the ration of 3.7 kg [figure as heard] has been established for everyone--workers and intellectual workers. There has been a considerable reduction in the norm received by those who do physical work--from 4 kg to 3 kg [figure as heard], i.e. a reduction not of 20 percent but of 25 percent. In view of this, we have obtained a promise from the ministry that another analysis will be carried out with the intention of restoring the previous level of meat rationing to that group of employees--people who do physical work or the group issued with the B ration card. We have also obtained a promise that the minister will submit for the government's analysis the possibility of providing some compensation for the reduced norms in subsequent months.

[Jelenski] This means that regarding the month of August the question of the reduction of the norms for meat and its by products is an accomplished fact.

[Rusinek] Contrary to the attitude of our union. I still hope that as a result of the resumed talks some possibility will be found to at least partially satisfy the needs of the people most wronged in this case. I hope that maybe after 15 August at least a small group, some 5.5 million, may receive a partial increase in these norms. We must calmly examine all possibilities. We have received assurances from the government side to this effect.

[Jelenski] In today's talks, NSZZ Solidarity was represented in addition to you by representatives of the largest industrial enterprises in the capital.

[Rusinek] There was a representative from Ursus, from the motor car factory, the vice chairman of the Mazowsze region, and a representative of the Nowotko works. The reason was that we wanted some views from the local workforces in the form of advice as to what we could accept.

[Jelenski] Mr Minister, is there a dose of optimism after today's talks?

[Szczepanski] You know, a dose of optimism will inspire all of us under one condition--the invigoration of agricultural production and livestock procurement.

[Jelenski] How can the union help today in combating waste?

[Rusinek] In this respect our union can do a great deal and in fact NSZZ Solidarity has already done a lot in this direction. In addition, we want to have talks with NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers in order to increase procurement and to convince farmers that they must now dedicate more time and effort to improve production. This is of decisive importance.

[Jelenski] Thank you gentlemen for the interview.

GDANSK SOLIDARITY TO TAKE MEASURES ON RATION CUTS

LD271656 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Statement issued by the Presidium of NSZZ Solidarity, Gdansk region]

[Text] Following protests by workforces at various enterprises concerning the reduction in meat rations and the shortage of food on the market, the Presidium of the Gdansk region states that from today it will take measures aimed at improving the supply of basic foodstuffs to the population in accordance with earlier agreements.

MEAT RATION REDUCTION STARTS PROTEST IN LODZ

LD271746 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] A protest action was started today in Lodz, organized by the regional board of the Lodz region NSZZ Solidarity. The main cause of the protest, apart from supply shortages, is the announced reduction of meat rations. In today's action, several buses of the municipal transportation enterprise took part by driving along Piotrkowska Street between 1500 and 1600 hours. The unusual protest was received by the Lodz community with mixed feelings.

More on Lodz Protest

NC271635 Paris AFP in English 1625 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jul (AFP)--A procession of a dozen banner-bedecked buses drove through Lodz, Poland's second city, today to protest the country's continuing food shortages, local labor sources said.

The protest passed without incident and lasted more than an hour. Warned of the procession in advance by the local branch of the independent trade union Solidarity, police maintained a discreet presence along the route, union officials added. The buses belonged to the city's urban transport authority.

The procession followed the city's principal thoroughfare and stopped briefly in front of local government offices, where horns were sounded.

Solgans covering the buses, which had driven with their headlights on, included criticism of Poland's Government and Communist Party and drew attention to the food shortages which have left many shops empty and made food ration cards virtually useless.

"We have tickets in our pockets but where is the food?" one slogan said. Others called for unity "among the hungry" and another warned, "A hungry people can devour their government."

Similar processions by long distance buses and trucks are planned for tomorrow and Wednesday, and women and children are to stage a hunger march in Lodz on Thursday, labor officials said.

After several meetings with union members, city authorities were still unable to guarantee better food supplies, the sources said, adding however but that there has been some improvement in the situation, and that certain foods had reappeared in stores.

Labor leaders in Lodz have asked the government to rescind its decision to reduce the meat ration from 3.7 to 3 kilos per month for each person, the souces said. They also asked the government to take a national food inventory and develop a systemic plan to improve the national food supply.

The bus demonstration came scarecely 48 hours after a hunger march in Kutno, 70 miles (110 km) west of Warsaw--the first in the history of the Polish communist regime.

Meanwhile in Warsaw, representatives of the Solidarity trade federation and the government were face to face, trying to resolve the conflict over reducing the meat ration. Over the weekend, at Gdansk, Solidarity asked that the measure be suppressed, and threatened to strike if an agreement was not reached.

Along with Solidarity Branch and Autonomous Unions have also asked that the meat ration reduction measure be dropped.

BRANCH UNIONS CRITICIZE PLANNED PRICE HIKES

LD272136 Warsaw PAP in English 2032 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jul (PAP)--A meeting was organized here at the initiative of the social research centre of the Branch Unions Consultative Commission to discuss the draft law on worker self-government submitted to the Sejm by the government and the proposed price reform.

Participants in the meeting criticized the proposed price raises. It seems that the prices are going to be raised all at once, whereas the reform should be phased, they said. Besides, authors of the reform (?do) not seem to have any target price system in mind and they have failed to consider problems such as the [word indistinct] subsistence level, welfare issues and the pay system. Neither does the proposed price reform indicate the sources from which compensation means will be derived. The branch unionists stressed that the reform should be an integral part of the economic reform. Participants in the meeting also criticized several provisions of the draft worker self-government law.

SLUPSK FURNITURE WORKERS PROTEST WAGE RISE DELAY

LD271638 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Koszaline: At 0700 today, the workforce at the Slupsk furniture factory held a warning protest without interrupting work. Memebers of the enterprise Solidarity commission put on white and red armbands. The cause of the protest is the nonimplementation, in Solidarity's opinion, of agreements concluded on 30 April the year in Ustka between the minister of forestry and timber industry and the national furniture industry section of the NSZZ Solidarity. The most contentious issue is that the wages of the furniture factory workers have not been raised to the national level. The increase, according to the agreement, was to have taken effect on 1 July this year. The protest by the Slupsk furniture factory workers was made in accordance with a recommendation from the national section of timber industry workers of NSZZ Solidarity. At present, talks are being held concerning the continuation of the protest action, because it is contrary to the recent decisions of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity.

FURTHER ON 26 JULY SOLIDARITY PRESS CONFERENCE

LD271250 Warsaw PAP in English 1110 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 26 July (PAP)--Three-day debates of the Solidarity National Consultative Commisssion ended in Gdansk today. Results of the debates were presented at a press conference by chairman of the Solidarity press spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz.

The KKP decided to entrust Solidarity chapters in individual regions of Poland with various tasks to enable them to better solve burning socio-economic problems. For instance, the Bydgoszcz region will deal with food issues, and the Lodz region will work on the economic reform.

In a resolution on wage demands and branch charters, the KKP calls on all Solidarity regional chapters to conform to the union's definite principles on the wage policy. Any violation of these principles, says the resolution, serves only Solidarity's opponents. In this connection, the KKP temporarily suspended powers of Solidarity's branch and trade sections to sign accords with representatives of the state administration. A group for the implementation of the agreements signed so far will also be set up in the coming future. The group will examine all the agreements signed or proposed so far.

At the end of the conference, the KKP's press spokesman confirmed the principle of holding Solidarity's national congress in two stages at the beginning of September and October 1981 in Gdansk.

OPEN LETTER IN TRYBUNA LUDU ON DRAFT TU BILL

LD271511 Warsaw PAP in English 1421 GMT 27 Jul 81

["A Certain Letter: Intentions and Meaning"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jul (PAP)--In today's TRYBUNA LUDU, Zenon Skuza argues with the views expressed in an open letter by Adam Niezgoda, member of the Solidarity National Consultative Commission, to the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic. In the letter, published in the Solidarity weekly, Niezgoda protests against changes made by the Council of State in the draft bill on trade unions.

In his view the changes significantly alter the sense of the document, and allegedly threaten "Solidarity" trade union by rendering it incapable of functioning in many institutions subordinated to the National Defence and Internal Affairs Ministries. They also alter the way in which the initiators of Solidarity in such institutions are to be treated and introduce amendments on the right to strike.

In reply, the author of the comment says that the amendments do not alter the spirit of the bill. Thus, so far as strikes are concerned, Skuza claims, the amendments do not diminish the possibilities of using the right to strike in justified instance, they only aim at protecting the state against the abuse of this form of protest in trivial cases.

As for the amendments on the functioning of trade unions in military institutions, and institutions subordinated to the Defence and Internal Affairs Ministries, there is no real contradiction, Skuza says, as the document does not specify which union shall have the exclusive right to represent the employees' interests.

The statements of the letter, the author goes on, are an example of radically extremist attitudes. They present the whole problem in a manner suggesting that only Solidarity is the spokesman for working class interests, and that the union's declarations and its standpoints on any matter are simply indisputable.

One could hardly agree with such a point of view. It sounds like an evident disharmony in the situation when the authorities stand for dialogue, agreement and discussion. Such a standpoint in fact excludes [words indistinct] promise, agreement.

TRIAL OF KPN DISSIDENTS CONTINUES IN WARSAW

NC271705 Paris AFP in English 1651 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jul (AFP)--Three of four dissidents belonging to the "Independent Poland Confederation" (KPN) protested at the eighth session of their trial here today against their reimprisonment on July 9.

KPN president Leszek Moczulski, Romuald Szeremietiew and Tadeusz Stanski told the court that their reimprisonment between trial sessions was illegal because they were never presented with an arrest warrant.

A fourth dissident, Tadeusz Jandziszak, was left free for health reasons. The presiding magistrate said he would immediately ask that prison authorities give the document to the court.

At today's session Mr Moczulski continued his testimony about his activities in the "defense movement for the rights of man and the citizen."

The trial, which opened June 15, is to continue until August 14, when it will recess for two weeks.

More on Trial

LD271850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] At the trial of leading members of the Confederation for an Independent Poland, which is being held at the Warsaw Voivodship Court today, Leszek Moczulski continued to give evidence concerning the circumstances of setting up the so-called movement for the protection of human and civic rights, and the personal participation of the accused in its operation.

Leszek Moczulski accused the prosecutor's office of not answering his earlier request for an investigation into his illegal detention. The trial will be continued tomorrow.

MINISTER OUTLINES REASONS FOR MEAT SHORTAGE

LD272014 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Interview by unnamed correspondent with Jerzy Wojtecki, Polish minister of agriculture and food husbandry--date not specified; recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Protest actions are on the increase, and their participants demand an increase in or the maintenance of the food rations. Mr Minister, what can we afford at this moment?

[Answer] Unfortunately, nothing more than we are offering the community just now. May I tell you what this is due to, what the reasons are? The past year, as we all know, was catastrophic for agriculture--the worst in the past 30 years. We have lifted 50 percent less potatoes--26 million tons compared with the 45-50 million tons we lift in a normal year. We gathered 18 million tons of cereals--normally we gather some 20-21 million tons. The sugar beet harvest was worse: We have tremendous problems with sugar resulting from this. There has been less feedstuff. All this has resulted in a situation where it is difficult to maintain the animal population at the level of past years despite the import of grain and feedstuffs. We have imported nearly 8 million tons of grain and fodder, paying more than $2 billion [currency as heard] for it. Today we know what the situation is like; we have the results of the June census. We know that the hog population has dropped by 2.8 million animals--we have 18.5 million hogs. At one time we had 23 million hogs. The cattle population has dropped by 850,000, including 200,000 cows. The sheep population has dropped by 300,000.

All this resulted in the procurement of livestock this year being lower than last year. By the end of the half-year, it was 19 percent lower calculated in meat. But in June, it was lower by 30 percent. We know what the situation is like at the moment. We know, therefore, that in August too the procurement will be below last year's figure. It will also be appreciably lower in September.

Being aware of this situation, we decided to suggest a reduction in the meat ration. One could gloss over this in silence. It is possible to say that those who can buy with ration cards will buy, and those who find there is not enough, well, that is just too bad. But we wanted to tell the people frankly the truth that the meat will not be there. That is why we proposed a cut of meat deliveries by 20 percent for a temporary period, so that the ration that we envisage today should suffice for all.

[Question] Mr Minister, we have heard the view that the government has the means to purchase meat. You are a member of the Government Presidium. What would you say to this?

[Answer] Where are these means supposed to come from? You know very well there is no export. We have ceased to export. We must import. We are importing. Where are we supposed to get these means from? But the government has saved up certain means and has, at the same time, obtained additional loans for the import of meat, although we also need to import other goods. But it decided to import meat, so as to secure the minimum amount for the community, which has to be secured. This year we will import--despite these vast financial difficulties experienced by the country--70,000 tons of meat and over 40,000 tons of fats. We will spend on this over $300 million. We could use that money to purchase other equally indispensible goods, needed in the country. I could list them. There has simply been no other possibility.

[Question] What are the chances that the food situation will improve?

[Answer] In the fourth quarter, the changes are minimal, but there will be more meat than in the third quarter. In October and November I envisage increased procurement of livestock by 5-10 percent higher. And this is all for this year. A more appreciable improvement will not take place before next year.

CORRESPONDENT ON BREAD RATIONING IN KOSZALIN

LD271130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Koszalin correspondent report]

[Text] The supply of bread to Koszalin shops has been noticeably increased recently. Nevertheless there is a constant shortage of bread and very long lines are seen in front of bakeries. It is not unusual for there to be no bread in any of the Koszalin shops for several hours.

One suspects that this situation is caused by the purchase of great quantities of bread for pig and poultry fodder. The reason for this is very simple: Bread is the cheapest food for animals. We have learned at the Spolem cooperative in Koszalin that using bread for fodder has increased, particularly over the last few weeks.

A further increase in bread production--already rather high--is not possible; our bakeries' production capacities simply preclude this. In this situation a more rational method of bread sales has been devised; that is, promoting a more rational consumption rather than a restruction. This can be seen in the Koszalin system of selling only two loaves of bread to one customer.

I do not know whether this system will prove efficient, whether it will completely resolve the existing difficulties, but at least it is an attempt at reacting against the excessive buying of bread. The point is to ensure that bread reaches our tables and not the feeding troughs.

REQUIREMENT TO GIVE UP RATION COUPONS REPORTED

LD271400 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] In connection with the minister of internal trade and services' instructions, adults who are sent for treatment to hospitals and sanitoriums at health resorts and also those on curative and prophylactic holidays, are obliged to give up their ration coupons for the procurement of meat and meat products while under the above treatments or on vacations beginning 1 August. Children under 18 years of age will not have to give up these ration coupons. All those who are out-patients and who receive individual medical treatment, adults, children and young people who eat in cafeterias are obliged to give up the above coupons. This requirement is binding until further notice.

WARSAW CITES OFFICIAL DATA ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD272043 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] The Main Statistical Office [GUS] has published a report on the country's socio-economic situation in the first half of this year. It emerges from the report that the economic situation has deteriorated further. Above all, there was a decline in industrial production. This, in turn, resulted in reduced supplies for the home market and for export.

The fall in production was accompanied by a considerable increase in wages in the socialized economy. Shortages of many basic goods became more acute. The imbalance on the home market has deepened. Sharp inflationary trends also became apparent. A decisive influence on the economy was exercized by fuel and energy difficulties, restrictions concerning the import of raw and other materials, and of spare parts from the capitalist countries , due to payment difficulties as well as the decline in the procurement of farm produce.

In the first half of this year there was a considerable fall in marketable production. This was due to fuel and energy difficulties as well as supply difficulties and disruption of coproduction supplies. In addition, the decline of production in the extraction industry was caused by the reduction in working hours.

The sold output, in constant sale prices, in the socialized industry was Z211 billion lower--that is by 12.5 percent. The decline was increasing month after month. Compared with the corresponding months of last year, in January the decline amounted to Z25 billion, and in June to Z50 billion.

There was considerable fall in the production of goods. Particularly acute was, among other things, the fall in the extraction of hard coal, oil processing, production of steel, rolled goods, aluminum, zinc, lead, automobiles and trucks, tape recorders, cement, fabrics, meat from slaughter, butter and sea fish.

Compared with the first half of last year, the supplies of coal for industry increased by 15.1 percent and supplies to the market by 8 percent.

The situation in agriculture was very difficult. This was mainly due to the restriction of basic crops last year due to low yields. This applied last year to the fodder base. It was also due to inadequate deliveries of production means for agriculture. The shortage of fodder and the declining interest in livestock breeding before the increase of procurement prices, that is before the 1st of April this year, resulted in a situation where the population of farm animals at the end of June was appreciably lower than a year ago. The drop in the animal population had an adverse affect on the level of procurement of agricultural produce of animal origin. There was a sharp drop in the procurement of farm produce--in terms of constant prices, it was some 11 percent lower.

Difficulties concerning supplies of means of production for agriculture became more acute. This applies particularly to artificial fertilizers and concentrated fodder.

As regards foreign trade, the report says, the adverse balance in trade with the capitalist countries amounted to 500 million hard currency zloty, compared with 700 millions in the first half of last year. Long term debts amounted on average, in the currencies of the capitalist countries, at the end of June to nearly 75 million hard currency zloty, that is some $22 billion.

The money-market situation was characterized by a deep imbalance between the purchasing power of the population and the supply of goods and services. The overall cash income amounted in the first half of the year to Z961.1 billion, that is Z172.2 billion higher compared with the corresponding period of last year.

A considerable part of the population's income has been put away as savings and cash resources. The minimum average net pay per employee in the socialized economy amounted, according to preliminary calculations, to Z6,780.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD281030 Warsaw PAP in English 0828 GMT 28 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Jul (PAP)--"Unfortunately, the half-yearly report of the Chief Statistical Office [GUS] on Poland's socio-economic situation continues to be firmly unfavourable", ZYCIE WARSZAWY said.

"Difficulties in the supplies of goods and energy, limitations in imports and a decrease in the purchase of agricultural produce affect the possibilities of using the potential."

"We are probably unique in the world scale because a high growth of wages and an increase in average wage, mainly as a result of raises implemented in the 2nd half of 1980, coincided with the decreased production of the basic raw materials and products."

"GUS says for the first time that disorder in the home market and severe shortages of most of the basic goods do not make it possible to authoritatively estimate the rise in the cost of living.

"On the whole, one should expect new difficult months to come, until we start rising from the bottom. Only the question remains of when it is going to take place", ZYCIE WARSZAWY said.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS PROPOSED NEW MINERS' BENEFITS

AU271538 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25-26 Jul 81 pp 1, 5

[T. Jezioranski report: "Proposals for New Social Entitlements for Miners"]

[Summary] Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of energy and mining, has asked miners to comment on the Council of Ministers draft resolution on special social entitlements for miners. The resolution, which refers to the Jastrzebie agreement, proposes to lower the retiring age of mineworkers to 54 years as of 1 July 1984. However, miners who have not reached the above age will be able to retire on full pension if they have worked underground 28 years up to 1 July 1982, 27 years up to 1 July 1983, 26 years up to 1 July 1984 and 25 years up to 1 July 1985.

Three other solutions are expected to ease the critical problem of mining manpower.

The miners who continue to work underground without claiming the above concessions will have their pensions increased from 1 to 4 percent for every year of work after the resolution has been implemented. Second, the miners who continue to work underground after having retired will be paid 75 percent of their pension in addition to their current earnings. Third, workers switching to mining work will acquire the right to a mining pension after 15 years of underground work.

Although the proposed solutions do not fully meet Point 13 of the Jastrzebie agreement, they constitute an important step along the road to implementing the fair demands of the miners. We should bear in mind in this connection that lowering the miners' retiring age not to 55, but to 50, as proposed by Solidarity's National Consultative Commission, would mean a considerable decrease in the number of qualified miners who would be impossible to replace within 4 years. It is difficult to foresee how miners will comment on these proposals, but it is a fact that their implementation would be a considerable social achievement for the miners.

PZPR LEADERS ATTEND LOCAL MEETINGS, DISCUSSIONS

Kania, Barcikowski, in Warsaw

LD271736 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] A conference was held today at the party Central Committee in which members of the Central Committee Secretariat, first secretaries of voivodship committees, and heads of the Central Committee departments participated. The conference dealt with tasks which the party faces after the ninth extraordinary congress.

Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and Marian Wozniak, Central Committee secretary, delivered reports. During the conference, the significance of strengthening party cohesion was emphasized. The country's economic problems, in particular the issues of supplying the population with food and toiletries, were discussed. Much attention was devoted to harvest progress. At the end of the conference Stanislaw Kania, party Central Committee first secretary, took the floor. He defined the main tasks of party activities and work in the area of the economy.

Grzyb Meets With Radom Youth

LD272138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] In the party orgnaizations in works, towns and parishes, meetings and discussions with delegates to the ninth extraordinary party congress and with members of the newly-elected central party authorities continue to take place. It is stressed that the issue of key significance is at present to set about implementing, as quickly as possible, the resolutions and decisions of the ninth congress.

The leading aktiv of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth in Radom met today with Zofia Grzyb, member of the Central Committee Politburo and leader of the leather industry enterprise Radoskor. She pointed in particular to the democratic course of the ninth congress and the elections to the central authorities, as well as to the until now unpracticed principle of delegates' retaining their mandates until the next party congress.

Czechowicz Chairs Lodz Plenum

LD272208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Today in Lodz the plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee took place.

The debates were chaired by Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the party voivodship committee.

In the discussion, matters concerning supplying the market with food were raised. Mention was made of the need to make supplying more efficient, to counteract wastage of items, to accelerate the fight against speculation, and the need for more consistency in the actions by the administration.

INTERVIEW WITH POLITBURO MEMBER LABECKI REPORTED

LD271504 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jul (PAP)--"I intend to start my activities as the PUWP Central Committee political member by presenting my views on the work of this body and of the entire Central Committee", member of the Political Bureau elected at the 9th PUWP Congress Jan Labecki told PAP. Labecki is also first secretary of the PUWP works committee at the Gdansk shipyard.

"While acting in the Political Bureau and the Central Committee forum, I want to present the views of my milieu, just as I did before, Labecki declared.

"As the first secretary of the works committee I want to promote restoration of the power and significance of and respect for the party organization within the shipyard's community, and also to promote strengthening of order and honest work and liquidation of obstacles and bureaucratic nonsense which hamper work and make it less effective."

"However, given our best actions the shipyard cannot remain an enclave of peace if there is no peace outside, as all shocks from the outer world do reach us here. Hence, the need for actions to promote stabilization of the situation nationwide. The first step with this aim in view has already been made: What I mean is the PUWP Congress, and particularly the statutory and personnel arrangements made in the course of it."

"Another factor is the election campaign in the Solidarity: extreme forces aiming at destabilization have turned active there as this makes it easier for them to enter the union's authorities. Here in Gdansk these plans failed though: What I have in mind is the outcome of the elections of regional authorities here."

"The third factor to promote stabilization is putting the consumer market in order. First of all there is need to put prices in order. Doubts are voiced as to whether people agree to this, but this is a must.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON PZPR CONGRESS DELEGATES' MANDATES

LD281000 Warsaw PAP in English 0826 GMT 28 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Jul (PAP)--"The most characteristic and radical change in the system of the PUWP's operation is the fact that the delegates elected to the PUWP Congress keep their mandates to the next congress," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

"Preservation of the validity of the mandates is a form of the party's control over its organizations. Therefore, it is the guarantee against recurrence of the old errors: autocracy and not taking the reality and the opinion of the masses into account. This is also a new form of activeness of the mass party."

"The time of the division into those who wield power and those who submit to its will is over, even so when those who exercise this power gained it from the democratically expressed will and now enjoy credibility that is greater than ever before. It must be confirmed everyday in a continuous dialogue with the working class, even if this dialogue were difficult and painful," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

FURTHER ON PZPR CONGRESS SPEECHES 18 JULY SESSION

Rzeszow First Secretary

AU241349 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jul 81 p 6

[Report on speech by Franciszek Karp, Rzeszow Voivodship PZPR Committee first secretary, at the 18 July session of the PZPR Congress in Warsaw]

[Text] For several days we have been trying to draw up a program for bringing the country out of the political and economic crisis. I regard as a matter of fundamental importance consolidating the party itself through clearly formulating the goals for the present and nearest future, and through defining ways to achieve those goals. The preservation and consolidation of the socialist system in our country, in particular through the elimination of the present dyarchy and through constant efforts to improve the state of our economy, I consider as the main target.

When speaking about the consolidation of the party, I mean that it should be our objective to continue to form a Marxist-Leninist party based on democratic centralism and the revolutionary traditions of the Polish and international workers' movement. If we want to overcome the crisis, we must use for guidance the Leninist principles of the party of a new type, and thus establish an elementary order in it, stop ruining party cadres and enhance the principle of democratic centralism in the entire party.

The party needs to obtain at last a clear, firm and unequivocal interpretation of the political phenomena taking place in the country. A correct diagnosis must be made at last and an effective treatment must begin.

We must fight the adversaries attacking our party from without and striking at its roots from within. We must unmask those people, must show the public who builds the country, and who programmatically ruins it politically and economically. We need arguments, knowledge and abilities for the political struggle. We have been losers on many fronts of that struggle because we lost the habits of political struggle, party activities were restricted to carrying out orders, and political vigilance was dormant.

I am for promoting ideoeducational work and for adopting an effective system of internal information from the top down and from the bottom up.

Party echelons at all levels must rally around themselves as many party and nonparty aktivs as possible, set tasks for them and profit by their wisdom and experience. Party aktivs should draft decisions of importance for the party.

I am against the formation of all kinds of horizontal structures. Problem commissions and teams should be set up under party echelons. I hope the congress will adopt the rule, valid throughout the party, to constantly assign party members certain tasks and to require accounts of them. At present party members are frequently proposing what is to be done by the Central Committee, the voivodship committee or the enterprise committee. The only thing that remains vague is what they themselves are supposed to do within their own circle. But without honest work in basic party links, progress is unthinkable.

The electoral campaign has invigorated the party. If the congress adopts good decisions and the entire party consistently implements them, our work will be invigorated even more; after all, we have a great deal to do in the country.

The next point is to bring the dormant economy to life. It is an indisputable fact that People's Poland possesses a powerful production potential enabling us to significantly increase the present production and national income. We possess specialized cadres and basic raw materials, although their output has been declining. A decline in production results is a decline in exports, and that in turn brings about restrictions in foreign currencies for importing raw materials indispensable for the efficient functioning of the economy. Thus a bewitched circle of poverty emerges. Stores are appallingly empty and kilometer-long lines are forming. People are cursing the inefficiency of the authorities and of the ruling party. There are no incentives for work, because there is nothing to buy for the money earned anyhow. Peasants are reluctant to sell their produce, because they have nothing to do with money, and after all they know money loses its value. All that put together is fomenting an unfavorable political atmosphere, dissatisfaction and social frustration. Further social conflicts may erupt any moment.

At the congress of the ruling party we must state frankly and specifically what is to be done to break that bewitched circle. The evil certainly has its roots in the past and in the enormous debts abroad, which we must pay back; but those roots are not only there. This state of affairs has also been aggravated by the present day, by the system of political dyarchy existing today. Speaking figuratively, our economy is a cart provided with two poles on each side and with two horses pulling in opposite directions. As a result of the social contracts, the working time has been reduced. A number of branches are now calling for more people, because in the reduced time they are unable to adequately cope with production. The strikes and constant attacks against leading cadres and the behaviour concerning them as if they were thieves have brought down the prestige of the director's authority. The enterprise director and cadres are now unable to require honest work, discipline and responsibility, because they are afraid of their annihilation [unicestwienie].

The entire wisdom on improving the situation could be reduced to one sentence: Comrades, the fatherland is in need! Men, let us work, each at his sector for which he is responsible. Let the premier rule well and fairly lead the country, the minister his ministry and the director his enterprise. Our things have been entangled: everyone wants to rule and to divide, but those who want to produce are the fewest.

If we in the country eliminate disputes, consolidate the authorities, put management and leadership in order and carry out a judicious economic reform giving enterprises more freedom in adopting decisions, there is a chance to rapidly get out of the impasse. However, I represent the view that absolute extremes must be avoided in the reform. Enterprises must remain state property. The enterprise must be run by a man nominated by the superior body in agreement with the appropriate authorities in the ruling party. As a party, we must under no circumstances lose the right to appoint leading cadres.

Before the congress, we received the government's program for overcoming the crisis and for stabilizing the country's economy. We must now rapidly implement it. The fact that we have good people, honest and responsible collective members willing and able to work, is a guarantee that the program will be put into effect. However, those good people want to work under the conditions of elementary calm and order.

Party members and the working people, in their overwhelming majority, desire fraternal cooperation with our neighbors--the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the GDR--and with all fraternal countries of our socialist camp.

Peasant Farmer Speaks

AU271430 Warsaw TRYBUNA L'UDU in Polish 20 Jul 81 p 6

[Report on speech by Stefan Lewandowski, farmer from Chorzele rural parish, Ostroleka Voivodship, at the 18 July session of the Ninth PZPR Congress in Warsaw]

[Text] I am a peasant, and a peasant reads his soil and talks the peasant language.

And this is how I want to speak. We say here that Gierek said this and that and that someone else said this and that. No one said anything. Everyone was reading. We are surprised that Gierek swindled us. He swindled the socialist camp and the entire world. We blame the former leaders, but are we free from blame? What happened was like the story about a guy stopping some boys in the street and asking them to join him for a drink in an inn. He treated them to vodka, snacks and foreign cigarettes, and all of them kept drinking and smoking and nodding and applauding all the time. Then he disappeared, and the waitress kept those boys in the inn because no one paid the bill....

Let us not worry. Let us change our moods and be content that our vehicle, which went into a skid because it was driven by the wrong driver, was saved by those who managed to grab the steering wheel and bring the car out of its skid without braking too much, since quick braking means landing on your back.

That we are here today--because we have been saved--is the merit of those people. We unveiled three crosses in Gdansk and a plaque in Poznan, but things might have been worse: There might have been crosses all over Poland. Let us be thankful!

We have heard that Lodz women will organize a hunger protest, and that village women will join it. Well, who will feed us? The deputy premier went to Paris and Washington in the spring and brought back food and we have been able to survive, but do not forget the old peasant proverb that says that the hardest task is to pay back for the bread you have eaten. The harvest time has come and we do not have to worry. All we have to do is get down to work: After all, our farming can not only feed our country, but even almost half the world. And if we have no bread for our children, whose fault is it? In the old days the Polish woman[in rural areas] had a piglet to raise, but then she acquired a refrigerator instead and if she needed smoked sausage, she traveled to Warsaw to buy it and also to get a bank loan to run a specialized farm. She would then sit on a sofa and watch Gierek speak on television. And Gierek kept telling her that Poland was getting stronger and the people wre becoming increasingly propserous.

Well, now we know that it does not pay for the peasants to raise hogs because they can buy pork products cheaper in shops. And as for the land--let it lie fallow. But the thing is that we must govern in such a way that the peasants look for their bread in their fields and the workers in the shops. If we do that, we will recover our balance. Let us not forget that we need tractors and machines, but, at the same time, let us run our economy as we ran it in 1945 when, although everything was in ruins, we were able to rebuild Poland. If poverty is upon us, let us all share it. As you know, we all had been promised the goal of having better and more affluent lives. But the thing was that some were driving toward that goal in cars, some in horse-drawn carts and some on foot and carried in the bargain the luggage of those who drove in cars so they could reach that goal more quickly. Comrades, if we are peasants, workers, clerks--then we should speak a simple language and not belie our origins. Theories are the job for scientists and complicated production is the job for engineers. What we need is just peasant commonsense.

How did various people introduce themselves at meetings? A fellow said he had been born in a poor worker's hovel--in a room in which eight persons lived and in which the only window faced the north--but that fellow, as soon as he could attend a reception, changed his origins: his mother was a Radziwill, his father a Lubomirski and his godfather a Potocki. [all magnates' names]. It was all lies. He was not born in a poor worker's hovel and Potocki was not his godfather. That fellow was as much a party man as the one who fired at the pope in St. Peter's Square was a pilgrim. He had come here with malice aforethought to strangle our fatherland. He pretended that he loved it, but he kept strangling it, and we applauded him.

Let us be quite frank about it: If the peasant stops being a peasant and a clerk a clerk, then we will perish in the end. I tell you, what I said at the food production congress in 1976 I can repeat now: that we have specialists, cooperative producers and other such people is a common swindle and brazen lie.

We want the peasants--good and bad--to speak the way our land wants them to speak. At the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade Kania said: We will succeed because we have hard-working peasants and workers and we will be victorious. We are able to assure all communists in the world that we have found a solution and that the first group of opponents has been liquidated [zlikwidowana].

GDANSK: POLITICAL CLUB PUBLISHES STATEMENT

PM240916 Gdansk DZIENNIK BALTYCKI in Polish 17 Jul 81 p 6

["Introductory Statement" by the "3 May Constitution Political Thought Club" printed in "Self-Government" (Samorzadnosc) column]

[Text] Since the second half of 1980 we have witnessed in our country changes on an historic scale. They have affected all spheres of our life. A general movement has emerged in support of moral, social, political and economic renewal--a national solidarity movement which has arisen spontaneously as the expression of a protest against distortions of the content and the mendacity of the forms of our public life. Hopes have arisen that the Polish people will become a factor [pudmiot] in their own country.

At the same time, however, the state of dangerous political crisis has further deteriorated. Its symptoms are being contained thanks to the discretion of the Polish people, who have realized that any efforts to reform the republic are dependent on external circumstances. The development and the continuation of the crisis have also been a result of antagonism among forces within the country itself, including, to a large extent, that connected with the defense of the "old" against the "new" order. Furthermore, the crisis has worsened as a result of Poland's catastrophic economic situation--the consequence of an unsound sociopolitical system. Allegations that the crisis has been a result of activities by internal and external forces hostile to the socialist system are contrary to the truth.

In fact, the state of political crisis in our country arose a long time ago. As a result of World War II we were deprived of the right to self-determination. In consequence of the system established at that time, superior moral values have been disregarded, our national historical heritage has been disowned, the continuity of our cultural tradition has been called into question and the basic rights of the individual have been violated. This means that the country's present situation is the result of a process which has developed over a period of years and whose most characteristic feature has been a continuous conflict between the authorities and society. From year to year the symptoms of a dangerous sickness which affected the state organism have been becoming more marked. However, its seriousness became fully apparent only in the summer of 1980 as a result of mass action by the community against authorities whose main features were autocracy, ignorance and contempt for public opinion.

This totalitarian method of exercising power has led, as could be expected, to a decline of social activities, violation of the law, unchecked domination by officials, waste of land and manpower resources, corruption among the bureaucracy, and depravation of as well as indifference among young people to matters concerning public life. Those were methods of government which the Polsih nation neither has accepted nor ever will accept.

A spontaneous social process led to the disclosure of an advanced state of degenerateness among many people in power. Even though the community was aware in the past of both the mistakes made by the ruling circles and the low moral standards of many of their representatives, the information which began to reach public opinion during the past year has really shocked most of the community. The questions "What lies at the roots of the evil and What should be done in the present situation?" have increasingly frequently been put forward by the Polish people.

We believe that the main cause of confusion among the community and of the community's ability to achieve the role of being the only source of power in the state has been an intentional attempt to discourage it from thinking independently about political issues and to promote instead a single doctrine, as well as to eliminate any social centers which would have liked to formulate and propagate independent political thought. For it is with political thought that any constructive, serious and programmatic activities in all spheres of public life must begin. We firmly reject the humiliating thesis that Poland cannot afford independence and that the Polish people are doomed inevitably and for ever to the life of a powerless nation. We challenge the assertion that our alleged national defects have been the cause of all our disasters. The positive features of our national character will become fully apparent once appropriate conditions are created. We will spare no effort to achieve such conditions.

We have created the 3 May Constitution Political Thought Club in the belief that we have taken an initiative consistent with the proposals concerning a most neglected and most urgent problem which calls for a joint effort by all citizens who wish to consciously participate in the nation's life. We want to contribute as much as possible to the development of the community's political culture.

In our introduction to our rules and in a chapter on the club's objectives and means, we have stated what we want to do and in what way we intend to implement the tasks which we have set for ourselves. However, only some main points have been mentioned there. In our activities, attention will also be paid to some more specific problems of equal importance, including the inculcation of the principles of genuinely free elections, independence of the judiciary, social self-government, abolition of social differences, the role of the mass media and so forth. We will concentrate our attention on proposals relating, in our opinion, to the best solutions and also express our views with respect to proposals put forward by some other circles.

We are quite aware of the external conditions which our country must take into account. Since we are against any violence and rely on a realistic assessment of the situation, we aim at preserving peace in our country and carrying out any necessary reforms in accordance with Poland's interests. We realize that this is a very difficult venture but believe that the Polish nation, which, combining courage with prudence, has frequently demonstrated its maturity, and will be equal to this task. To ensure this we must await neither a miracle not external help but find by ourselves a path which will not lead us toward recurring crises. We want to seek such a path.

The documented history of the Polish nation goes back more than 1,000 years. It has linked our nation closely and lastingly with the Christian and European cultural sphere within whose framework the principles of human rights and rules of democracy, which ensure the participation and responsibility of the citizens in public life, were established. We remain faithful to this tradition and, abiding by its spirit, we will seek to create forms for a new Polish democracy which appear best adapted to our conditions, guided in our work by both fervor and cold reason.

The welfare of the republic is our supreme law.

[Signed] On behalf of the provisional management of the Political Thought Club:

Lech Badkowski, Ewa Gorska, Grzegorz Grzelak, Maciej Grzywaczewski, Aleksander Hall, Dariusz Kobzdej, Mario Kowalewskan, Przemyslaw Smolarek, Jacek Taylor, Donald Tusk and Jerzy Zaleski. Gdansk, July 1981.

U.S. ASKED FOR EXTRADITION OF LOT HIJACKER

LD250202 Warsaw PAP in English 2047 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Jul (PAP)--Poland has applied to the representatives of U.S. authorities in Warsaw and Washington for the extradition of Bernard Pientka, who had hijacked to West Berlin a Polish airliner on an internal flight on July 21.

The Polish authorities stressed that the recurring acts of sky piracy with landings in West Berlin are connected with the inconsistent approach of West Berlin authorities who refuse to hand over the hijackers to serve their sentences at their home countries. Bernard Pientka had no political reasons to cite political considerations to justify his hijacking of the airliner. While in Poland, he served penalties for misdemeanor and defied alimony warrants. He has a family in the FRG.

In accordance with the September 3, 1971, four-power agreement on West Berlin, Poland does not recognize in such instances the competence of the German court in West Berlin.

GLOS PRACY ASSESSES NATION'S POSITION IN WORLD

LD211712 Warsaw PAP in English 1441 GMT 21 Jul 81

["Security of Motherland"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Jul (PAP)--The trade union paper GLOS PRACY today published an extensive article in which it assessed Poland's position in the world and how it was affected by the continuing Polish crisis. "We used to be a country whose attitude and activities counted a lot in the East-West dialogue and paving the way toward mutual trust and respect in relations between states having differing social systems," the paper said. "It used to be this way. But then the crisis hit and many obvious facts need to be confirmed anew by ourselves, the Polish nation, on both basic poles of our international relations: the East and West.

"As concerns the eastern pole--Poland's alliance within the socialist community--we need to confirm the socialist nature of the social and political renewal underway, make sure we will neither question nor diminish our contribution to the coordinated policy of the socialist states.

"There are ample reasons for concern on the [word indistinct] in Poland's [words indistinct] notably in economics. But the issue goes beyond credit payments. The first concern is whether the events in Poland will not lead to international complications on a broader scale.

"Unfortunately, the events in our country are already being used as a curtain for deploying dangerous American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Speculations on Poland lead to various kinds of anticommunist and anti-Soviet activities", GLOS PRACY continued.

"The protracting domestic crisis breeds impatience even in those circles which have shown respect and understanding--and still try to do so--for Poland's socialist renewal. As a scene of social tension Poland also gives grounds for anxiety in political circles which support military detente and peaceful coexistence.

"Europe--and not only [Europe]--needs us, first of all, as a country of restored peace and order, as a state back to its noble traditions of acting for the development of peace and the peaceful solution of conflicts."

SCINTEIA REPORTS CABLE TO PRC LEADERS ON FLOODING

AU270929 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CCP Central Committee; Comrade Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC; Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, Beijing.

Learning with sorrow about the great number of victims claimed and the serious damage caused by the violent flooding in the province of Sichuan, on behalf of the RCP, the State Council, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and on our behalf, we want to extend to you, the CCP, the National People's Congress, the State Council and the fraternal Chinese people our deepest seelings of sympathy and sincere condolences to the mourning families.

We want to express our solidarity with the industrious Chinese people and the conviction that, under CCP leadership, they will surmount the difficulties caused by those calamities and that they will record new successes in the multifaceted development of their fatherland.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Ilie Verdett prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CEAUSESCU GREETS AS-SADAT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU270918 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Jul 81 p 5

[Congratulatory message from President Nicolae Ceausescu to Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat on Egypt's national day]

[Text] To his excellency, Mr Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Cairo.

On the national day of the Arab Republic of Egypt, I take special pleausre in extending warmest congratulations and sincere wishes for good health, personal happiness and success to you on behalf of myself and the Romanian people, as well as wishes for peace, progress and prosperity to the friendly Egyptian people.

I am firmly convinced that by implementing the decisions and understandings agreed upon during the meetings we had in Bucharest and Cairo, the relations of friendship and bilateral cooperation at various levels between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Arab Republic of Egypt and the cooperation between our countries at an international level will continue to develop and expand in the mutual interests of the Romanian and Egyptian people and the cause of peace, understanding and security in the Middle East and throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

ANDREI RECEIVES FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

AU271926 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Jul (AGERPRES)--On July 27, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, received Bertrand Dufourco, director for Europe in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France, who is paying an official visit to Romania. On the occasion, questions were approached related to the development of commercial exchanges and co-operation in production between Romania and France, just as possibilities of expanding the Romanian-French cooperation in the technical-scientific, cultural and other fields.

At the same time, opinions were exchanged on the evolution of the international life, particularly on the achievement of security and the development of cooperation in Europe, the cessation of the arms race and the passage to efficacious disarmament measures, the peaceful settlement of international conflicts, national independence and sovereignty being strictly observed, the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order.

COMAN, OTHERS ATTEND DPRK EMBASSY FILM GALA

AU271923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Jul (AGERPRES)--On the "month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle", the ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Bucharest, Sin In-ha, arranged a film gala at the Korean Embassy on Monday evening.

Attending were Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP; Stan Soare, secretary of the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] National Council; Dumitru Turcus, deputy head of section at the CC of the RCP; Colonel General Marin Nicolescu, deputy minister of national defense; Ion Galeteanu, secretary of state at the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; Gheorghe Stuparu, vice chairman of the Romanian-Korean Friendship Association, party and state activists, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of central institutions and mass and public organizations, generals and senior officers, journalists.

CAZACU HEADS DELEGATION TO SPANISH CP CONGRESS

AU280726 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] The 10th PCE [Spanish Communist Party] Congress begins in Madrid today, attended by delegates of regional and provincial party organizations, and a large number of Spanish and foreign guests. The RCP delegation to the congress is led by Comrade Virgil Cazacu.

ION COMAN MEETS KPD PRESIDIUM MEMBER

AU251843 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1823 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Jul (AGERPRES)--On July 25, Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met Max Schafer, member of the Presidium of the CC of the Communist Party of Germany [KPD] now in Romania for rest, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

An exchange of opinions on the present preoccupations of the RCP and the KPD was made and the common wish was expressed to further develop the relations between the two parties. At the same time, during the talks the sides tackled some aspects of the current international life.

BRIEFS

BA'TH DELEGATION VISIT--Bucharest, 24 Jul (AGERPRES)—A delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria, led by (Yassin Hussein), head of the Bureau for Agrarian Affairs of the (Alep) County Committee of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, paid a visit to Romania over July 17-24 to exchange experience in agriculture. The Syrian delegation had interviews and talks at the CC of the RCP, the National Union of the Producer Cooperative Farms, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Ialomita County Committee of the RCP and saw round economic units and sociocultural establishments in Bucharest municipality and Brasov, Prahova, Giurgiu and Ialomita countries. The visit and talks passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere in the spirit of the top level meetings and understandings. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 24 Jul 81 AU]

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

LD242043 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1627 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jul (TANJUG)--The SFRY Presidency held a meeting today in Belgrade chaired by Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency.

As stated in the communique, the meeting considered activities connected with the implementation of the conclusions and letter of the SFRY Presidency concerning the implementation of the policy of the economic stabilization. Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, and Veselin Djurandvic, president of the Federal Executive Council, acquainted the Presidency with the course and activities of the federal adminsitration in implementing the immediate tasks connected with the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization.

The conclusions of the Federal Executive Council, the executive councils of the republics and provinces and the SFRY Assembly have more specifically determined the directions of further action for the implementation of the economic policy aims in 1981 as regards the solution of problems of the country's balance of payments, the tackling of inflation and the limitation of expenditures, especially investment expenditures, within the agreed frameworks.

The meeting noted that there was considerable activity in the delegate assemblies, federal organs and organizations, and in the republics and provinces to determine the hotbeds and bearers of economic disruptions in society and the ways and means of overcoming the present situation. The Presidency considers that more favorable conditions have been created to slow down investment expenditures and to change their structure, to reduce the use of short-term resources for long-term investments, to ensure increased production for export by means of corresponding selective policy, especially as regards exports to areas with convertible currency, and to bring imports within the framework of possibilities offered by the balance of payments. Conditions have also been created for more rapid specific (?fulfillment) of obligations under the agreement on the bases of the plan and social plan of Yugoslavia and for limiting social priorities to the most important tasks in keeping with the real possibilities of the Yugoslav economy. The delegate assemblies of the sociopolitical communities, together with the intensification of demands to the effect that their executive councils and administrative organs consistently and effectively implement the agreed policy, have been enabled to influence to a still greater extent their delegate base in order to fulfill the aims and tasks of the joint economic policy.

The meeting noted the special importance of informing the delegate assemblies about the process of agreement-making between the republics and provinces directly to include the chambers of associated labor, organizations and communities of associated labor in the process of self-managing agreement-making and quicker social agreement-making about the essential questions of togetherness and acute socioeconomic problems. In this connection the exceptional social importance of making the work of all state and self-managing organs and organizations and sociopolitical communities was justly put in the center of all discussions in society initiated by the SFRY Presidency. It is thus necessary to inform our public regularly about the causes of holdups in the process of agreement-making, pointing out the [word indistinct] responsibility of those who do not carry out the agreed policy or slow down the process of agreement-making. This will create conditions for assuming, determining and implementing responsibility in every specific case.

The SFRY Presidency on the strict implementation of obligations under the adopted agreements, on [words indistinct] responsibility and on being answerable for the failure to implement them.

Supporting the present activities and measures in the implementation of direct tasks of economic stabilization, the SFRY Presidency considers that the economic situation permits no respite in this activity.

It is expected that in keeping with specific needs the Assembly will consider and adopt during the summer months all those measures which may be necessary for the implementation of the determined policy. The Federal Executive Council will have the full support of the SFRY Presidency as regards measures to stimulate production for exports to the areas with convertible currency, to limit fully the imports to the frameworks of the determined balance of payments' positions of the republics and provinces, to save foreign exchange rigorously, to slow down the growth of general and joint expenditures, especially investments, to coordinate the credit-monetary policy with the demands of stabilization, and to retain price increases and the cost of living within the envisaged frameworks.

In the preparations for the adoption of the 1982 resolution it is necessary to ensure, on the basis of an analysis of the effect which the adopted measures have had, the continuity of the policy of economic stabilization, to continue implementing the already adopted measures and--depending on the development of the situation--to adopt in good time the necessary additional measures which will contribute to the elimination of structural disruptions in social reproduction.

It was stressed at the Presidency meeting that the social plan of Yugoslavia would have the self-managing socioeconomic basis and substance when the determination of the most important material possibilities of the economy, in keeping with the priorities of development, rest on self-managing agreements concerning the bases of plans of the organizations and on the social agreements concerning the bases of municipal plans, thus creating conditions for its integrative effect and implementation.

The Presidency considered and adopted a decision on the appointment of SFRY ambassadors abroad in 1981.

The meeting also adopted a decision on the amnesty of some convicted persons who submitted petitions.

The SFRY Presidency also considered some other questions within its constitutional competence.

FINANCE SECRETARY ASSESSES STATE OF ECONOMY

LD240112 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1105 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jul (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Finance Secretary Petar Kostik has stated that the Yugoslav economy today faces two main problems: the high inflation rate and the balance-of-payments deficit. In an interview to the Belgrade daily BORBA, Kostic pointed out that Yugoslavia has reduced its balance-of-payments deficit from the 3.7 billion dollars in 1979 to 2.3 billion dollars in 1980. A number of laws have been passed aimed at further reducing the balance-of-payments deficit to this year's target of 1.8 billion dollars.

Kostic cited the need for perceptibly reducing investments as a measure which is to contribute to economic stabilization. At present, investments amount to about 38 billion dollars, i.e. almost as much as last year's gross national income, Kostic said.

If the excessive investments, which are a continual cause of instability, are not reduced, conditions will not be created for the necessary changes in the structure of the economy, Kostic warned. He pointed out that the recent Presidency of Yugoslavia conclusions bind all the republics, provinces, communes and others as soon as possible to revise the investments and discontinue the construction of unnecessary projects and projects of luxury. "Priority may be given only to those factories which will produce for exports," Kostic said and stressed that such regulations must be adopted as part of the new development plan until 1985, so as to ensure greater exports to the Yugoslav economy.

Kostic assessed the Yugoslav economy at present as uncompetitive on the foreign market, which affects both the blance of payments and inflation. A reason for this is the closing in of individual economies to within the frameworks of the republics and provinces.

Kostic pointed out that the world economy joins in the international division of labour, whereas in Yugoslavia opposite processes are in evidence. "Autarchic development leads to the emergence of eight economies, whose contours are already visible," Kostic said. (Yugoslavia has six republics and two provinces). He stressed that a way out is by no means to be sought in a return to outdated centralism, but, instead, in the "pooling of labour and resources beyond the republican and provincial boundaries." The closing in of the markets (within Yugoslavia) is a thing to be eliminated, Kostic said.

The Yugoslav finance secretary assessed that there is also no competitiveness between the Yugoslav enterprises themselves. "Under such conditions, income is realized through prices and the consumer is supplied with inferior goods of poor quality," Kostic specified.

Kostic said that the high inflation rate adversely stimulates exports. Regulations are, therefore, adopted to relieve the economy. All this is to contribute to the level of inflation in December, 1981--not to exceed 32 percent in comparison with December 1980. (In the first six months of the year, the inflation rate amounted to 25 percent, while prices in June 1981 increased by 50 percent as compared to the same period last year). Kostic pointed out that prices will not be allowed further to increase without control. Additional stimulation of exports and better organization in the economy are also among the priority tasks of the stabilization policy, the Yugoslav finance secretary stated.

OIL IMPORTS CUT DUE TO FOREIGN EXCHANGE

AU271811 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 27 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the title, "Is a Hard Winter in Store for Us?" POLITIKA EKSPRES on its front page reports on the energy situation in the country, in connection with the electricity shortages in the middle of summer. Along with electricity supply problems, troubles with oil products and coal are more and more clearly predicted. The electric energy situation will be extremely critical in the fourth quarter this year, and it will depend on river levels, coal and liquid fuel supplies and the commissioning of new power stations. It is added that the envisaged coal demand should be met, but the greatest trouble is the shortage of railroad cars. Most of the republics and provinces have had no foreign exchange to buy liquid fuel since 1 July. Since that day, not a drop of crude oil has been imported from the convertible currency area, POLITIKA EKSPRES concludes.

KOSOVO COMMISSION DISCUSSES EMGRATION PROBLEM

LD261158 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0855 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] Pristina, 26 Jul (TANJUG)--The reasons why the Serbs and Montenegrins are moving out of Kosovo are no longer tabu in this province. Whereas before the nationalist and counterrevolutionary demonstrations in Kosovo this problem was mainly talked about within the "circle" of one nationality, following the 17th session of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo there is hardly a political meeting in the province where the movement of the Serbs and Montenegrins out of Kosovo is not discussed openly and more boldly. It is important that all these discussions should be still more open and reasoned and that apart from determining the real reasons for the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, serious measures should also be undertaken to check this process.

The first practical step in this respect was the formation of commissions at the executive council, in the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and in all municipalities, and such commissions will also be formed in social communities.

All the present discussions about the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins provide the basic elements for researching these very important political questions in the province. The first and most basic point is that it is necessary to make a distinction between pure economic migration and migration due to political pressure whose aim is to create an "ethnically pure Kosovo."

This work, of course, will demand painstaking, careful and most realistic investigation which will also include the determination of all other circumstances which have willy-nilly accelerated the departure of people from this province. This means that even in cases where people left for personal economic reasons, other possible circumstances which speeded up their departure will have to be investigated, especially, as it was noted in the highest party and other forums in Kosovo, as serious mistakes, omissions and shortcomings which tended to create a climate of insecurity and loss of prospects occurred in some environments and work (?organizations).

At the first meeting of the commission of the Kosovo Assembly for the determination of causes and phenomena of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, and not only at this meeting, it was pointed out that the manner of implementation of the cadre policy and policy of equal usage of the language and alphabet must also be examined. This conclusion emerged from the fact that most of the people who are leaving Kosovo are actually economic and other experts and that employment policy concerning the need for bilinguality, that is the need to know Albanian as well as Serbo-Croat, are often abused. It was shown that the demand for compulsory knowledge of the language of the environment, even though not indispensable, represented a smokescreen for personal aspirations of individuals and groups.

During the investigation of emirgration from Kosovo, special attention will have to be paid to determining the true reasons for the departure of native Serbs, especially from the countryside. This should be done not because there is a mass of such cases but because these people have for centuries shared the good and the bad on this soil with Albanians and in view of their psychosociological characteristics and economic and other possibilities are the least able to move.

The commission will have a delicate and responsible job considering that pressure is very seldom publicly manifested. A sociopolitical worker illustrated this at the meeting of the commission of the Kosovo Assembly when he said that one of the causes of emigration is the damage caused to Serbian property, allegedly caused by children's pranks and immaturity.

Of course, the investigation of causes of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo is not an aim in itself and should contribute toward checking this process. This is why it is indispensable that this complex and delicate work be carried out as soon as possible, expecially as the hostile and counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo have made the process of emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins more acute and because in some environments there are still cases of open pressure and intimidation by the Albanian nationalists. This pressure is now also often publicly manifested, as was the case in the Urosevac municipality where a Christian cemetery was desecrated, the property of Serbian families set on fire and where there were other examples of open attacks.

Energetic settlement of accounts with the protagonists of these phenomen, more efficacious work of the organs of authority and the adoption of legal measures against all who are provoking national intolerance and endangering equality serve as the best guarantee for checking the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. However, the emigration of members belonging to these nationalities can be most successfully stopped if the League of Communists and all sociopolitical organizations and self-management organs most energetically strive for the strengthening of confidence, togetherness, security and prospects for all nations and nationalities living here.

More on Emigration

AU261800 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo is no longer a politically taboo topic. This problem is being discussed at all political meetings in the province. The Kosovo Assembly has formed a commission to determine the causes and incidences of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province. Similar commissions have been formed in all communes. The political chronicle of our correspondent Milisav Milic is also devoted to this problem:

The statistics show that 50,000 Serbs and Montenegrins have emigrated from Kosovo in the last 10 years. Why? It is not easy to answer this question precisely because this problem has only been noticed, not studied. This problem became topical after the spring demonstrations in Kosovo, which further accelerated the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from this province.

The discussions held so far indicate that there are various causes for the emigration. Dusan Ristic, president of the Kosovo Assembly, said yesterday: The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is one of the most difficult political problems in building our socialist self-managing society. He insisted on determining the actual causes of emigration which would provide an answer to the question of whether the Serbs and Montenegrins are leaving Kosovo for socioeconomic or political reasons. It is necessary to determine whether everyone in Kosovo really enjoys equal rights and shares the same destiny, Ristic says.

In order to determine this, the implementation of the national equality policy will be closely examined. In the talks so far, the most frequently mentioned causes of emigration are unequal employment opportunities and misuse of languages and scripts. In cadre policy, the national element has been stressed more than the class element, so that in some cases it was sufficient for a person to be Albanian to obtain a leading post and employment.

Prominent Kosovo leaders of Albanian nationality were of the opinion that the national structure in employment must correspond to the national structure of a community. Therefore, it appears that unqualified people have been appointed to leading posts and they have inflicted tremendous damage, especially to the economy. Because of a twisted cadre policy, the two largest collectives in the province--Trepca and electricity generation--do not have a large number of experts. Knowledge of Albanian was required for employment, and this put many Serbs and Montenegrins into an unequal position. A lack of efficiency by prosecution organs and the courts in solving legal property disputes, extortion when houses and property were sold and other pressures have contributed to reducing the proportion of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo from 18 to 13 percent in the past 10 years.

Caslav Bojanic, president of the Istok Communal Assembly, says that whole villages of Serbs and Montenegrins have left the region because they faced difficulties in schooling, employment and other cultural rights. The concern about increasingly large numbers of Serbs and Montenegrins leaving Kosovo for good is therefore understandable. The aim of the action now conducted by the League of Communists is to stop this emigration. It is endeavoring to create an atmosphere of true togetherness which will ensure security and prosperity for all the peoples and nationalities. To achieve this, specific legal and other measures are needed against all who provoke national intolerance and endanger equality.

Commission Examines Issue

LD272056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1650 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Pristina, 27 Jul (TANJUG)--A special commission of the Kosovo Assembly's Executive Council which is to establish the reasons for the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province held a session today with chairmen of municipal commissions and assessed its activity so far in analyzing the causes of the emigration of members of these nationalities and how to combat this phenomenon.

It was stated at the session that the analyzing and halting of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins was carried out in all Kosovo municipalities, in some with greater and in others with lesser results. Thus, the commission in Urosevac has noted up to now that in the past decade 2,750 persons, not including children, had left this municipality, and that at present there were demands to emigrate but it has not yet been ascertained whether people are leaving on account of possible pressure or because of personal interests.

In the past 10 years, 596 persons have left Suva Reka but not a single one of them left because of pressures. The same assessment was also given about emigration from the municipalities of Srbica and Leposavic.

Following enemy demonstrations, 578 persons have left Pristina; 314 have left Kosovska Mitrovica, but in these municipalities, apart from registering the departure, nothing more specific has been done to uncover the causes of emigration.

It was stated at today's session that in the presentation of the true causes of emigration from Kosovo there is considerable speculation. The warning was sounded, therefore, about the need for a most objective and comprehensive approach to these problems and for the most precise answers possible. It was agreed that a uniform method of work by municipal commissions, which are examining the cases of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, should be worked out and the demand made that all organized subjective forces be included in this work, especially in halting these phenomena. The attitudes laid down in the action program of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo League of Communists also present a clear obligation to this. It was decided that municipal commissions should submit the results of their work to the commission of the Kosovo Assembly's Executive Council every 10 days.

KOSOVO UNIVERSITY RECTOR ON ACTION PROGRAM

LD272024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1413 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Pristina, 27 Jul (TANJUG)--Since the middle of last month when the action program of the Kosovo University Council was adopted very intensive activity has been in progress at this university, from the rectorate to the higher schools. This has been a period of commitment and of fruitful work in which a lot has been done but the time of real activity is still before us, Munir Dusi, rector of Kosovo University, said at a press conference today.

One of the key issues of the adopted program is the analysis of the cadre policy in which there have been many weaknesses up to now. Therefore, the University Council has sent all faculties and higher schools concrete proposals about the way to eliminate these weaknesses. The proposal about the adoption of a self-managing agreement at the university level, which would determine the uniform yardsticks and criteria for election and reelection to teaching posts at the university, is also significant. In this sphere there is real confusion at present and there are senior lecturers without a doctorate, lecturers without a master's degree and those who "have jumped the rungs" and have been occupying certain posts without having the necessary qualifications. However, Dusi said, although we have adopted the theses about the uniform cadre policy there are faculties which still continue to propose old and "their own" solutions.

Speaking about activity at the university, Dusi said that in this short period of time faculties and higher schools and even the rectorate, which so far have had a life of considerable leisure often accompanied by lack of responsibility and insufficient work with students, had been set "in motion." There are attempts to commit the teaching staff throughout the whole week in line with the law on the 42-hour working week.'

At Kosovo University work on ideopolitical differentiation has been intensified and the fact that since the time of the exams (which have been attended by a higher number of students than in the past) there have been *no extreme situations* encourages one to believe that students have grasped the enemy's goal and have got down to their books. In presenting this assessment, Professor Dr Redzep Gasi, secretary of the action conference of the university, said that he had no information about the number of students and teaching staff punished or expelled but that results were already visible that forces are in existence which will persist with completely unmasking the enemy.

It is known that the rector and vicerector have resigned. Professor Redzmi Redzepi of the philosophy faculty has been expelled from the League of Communists and given notice. Redzep Ismailji, secretary of the basic League of Communists organization at the department for language and literature, has been relieved of his secretarial post, expelled from the secretariat and punished with a final warning before expulsion from the League of Communists. The same party punishment has also been handed down to Ali Hadri, professor of history, on account of insufficient activity in and help to the basic organization of the League of Communists in connection with ideopolitical differentiation.

Thus, Gasi stressed, a full stop has not yet been put to the process of exposing the enemy and rehabilitating the situation at the university. On the contrary, the activity will be continued at an intensified pace when students return from their vacation and until then the teaching staff, who this year have only 15 days of vacation, will continue the work not only in their institutions but also in the field, that is in local communities.

Kosovo University has 28,608 regular students today. The first deadline for enrollment has been reached while the second will start at the beginning of August. After the first deadline it has been observed that at individual faculties there are exceptionally few students who have enrolled for tuition in Serbo-Croat. Thus, for instance, only one student enrolled to read physics, two for mathematics, four for mining, and so forth.

KOSOVO'S RILINDJA WRITES OF HARVEST DELAYS

AU241806 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 21 Jul 81 pp 1-2

[A.P. report: "Harvesting, Deliveries Are Slow"]

[Excerpt] The latest data show that 37,451 hectares have been harvested up to now in both sectors of agriculture, that is, 52.2 percent of the total acreage. The social sector has completed harvesting operations on 10,248 hectares, that is, nearly 60 percent of the planned acreage, while in the private sector the harvest has been completed on 27,209 hectares, that is, nearly 29 percent. The harvest in the social sector has been completed in a number of southern Dukagjin area communes, while the individual farmers of this area have harvested about 60 percent of the acreage. But the harvest has only just started in some Kosovo plateau communes. Deliveries of surpluses are also not going according to plan. It has been estimated that about 2,000 carloads [one carload equals 10 tons] have been collected so far, that is, 23 percent of the quantity envisaged. Only 4 percent of this quantity is attributable to the individual sector.

The wheat yields in the fields of the private farmers up to now range from 25-35 quintals per hectare, whereas yields in the social sector are higher, ranging between 30-40 quintals. Some agricultural organizations have achieved yields of up to 45 quintals per hectare. One unsettled question deals with securing necessary bank funds. It is feared that this will have a negative effect with regard to wheat deliveries in the territories of Pec and Ferizaj communes.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA-KOSOVO COOPERATION TALKS

AU241843 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jul 81 p 4

[M. Antic report]

[Summary] Pristina, 21 Jul--Talks between economic delegations of Bosnia-Hercegovina and Kosovo led by Stanko Tasic and Uros Seslija, president of the Bosnia-Hercegoniva and the Kosovo Economic Chambers respectively, were held at the Kosovo Economic Chamber in Pristina today. Representatives of various Bosnia-Hercegovina and Kosovo work organizations also participated in the talks. Specific economic cooperative programs in the current medium-term plan were discussed.

It was agreed that the Energoinvest composite organization of associated labor of Sarajevo should begin construction this month of a factory for assembling electrical equipment. This collective will also continue talks with the interested organizations in Kosovo on a development program to supply gas to the chemical industry and on developing the Kosovo metalworking complex.

An agreement was reached on constructing a factory to produce 300,000 bicycle frames per year, and later a factory to produce 500,000 bicycles a year. The construction of this factory, which will be built by the Unis work organization of Sarajevo, could begin within 6 months and will last 16 months. It will cost some 300 million dinars to construct and will employ 200 new workers after the first stage of construction is completed and another 300 workers after the second stage.

The two delegations also discussed the supply of raw materials and producer goods. It was agreed that the interested basic organizations of associated labor should reach long-term agreements on supplying raw materials as soon as possible.

MIKULIC ADDRESSES BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA MEETING

AU251636 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] A 2-day consultative meeting of presidents of the communal and intercommunal conferences and secretaries of the communal committees of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina has been held in Sarajevo.

Participating in this meeting's work Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke about certain problems in implementing the role of the League of Communists in the socioeconomic and political system, about relations between organs and the basic organizations of the League of Communists and about the League of Communists under the conditions of a freely expressed pluralism of self-managing interests and about implementing the principle of democratic centralism.

Numerous weaknesses are present in the work of the organizations of the League of Communists. There are cases where the basic organizations of the League of Communists (?scarcely) deal with the tasks of production, increases in labor productivity, increases in more economical operations and other problems vital for the life and work of a collective. Other organizations again go to the other extreme and adopt decisions rather than letting workers and the self-managing organs do so, Branko Mikulic stressed.

Because of the aforementioned weaknesses as well as others in the work of the basic organizations of the League of Communists, it has been noticed that the decisionmaking tendencies in the managing organs and at meetings of the so-called economic-political aktivs are strong. Meetings of workers are also frequently bypassed or used to inform workers about the decisions already made.

All these and other shortcomings have also caused, among other things, an ideological and political passivity in a considerable number of members of the League of Communists for several years now. These things should be studied well in the entire LCY, because the cases of communists keeping silent and not reacting to the grossest possible attacks on our socioeconomic and political system and other values and achievements of our revolution are not rare. This demonstrates a very low state of awareness among a number of members of the League of Communists, a conformism and opportunism and blunted political reflexes, alorg with the logic that there is somebody who is responsible and who will react to various irregulaities, as well as to nationalistic outbursts and the like.

All this indicates that we cannot be satisfied with the current situation. For this reason it is necessary, on the one hand, to further enrich the democratic substance of the principle of democratic centralism and to increase and strengthen the responsibility of communists in implementing the LCY positions and policy, on the other hand, Branko Mikulic stressed while speaking at the consultative meeting of leaders of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Mikulic on Kosovo Events

LD251814 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1318 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Sarajevo, 25 Jul (TANJUG)--Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Branko Mikulic today stated that by "its public statements on alleged injustice conducted in Kosovo", the technocracy and political bureaucracy "objectively suited the purpose of nationalists and irredentists, that is, the Stalinist positions of the Albanian Party of Labour".

Mikulic stated the above at a meeting here in Sarajevo of municipal and regional party leaders of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. Mikulic assessed the faults in development of self-management and the strengthening of technobureaucracy and etatism as one of the main causes of the "nationalist and irredentist rioting" in Kosovo this spring. The second cause, Mikulic stated, lies in the fact that numerous organizations and organs of the League of Communists in Kosovo "linked" themselves to the directing structures in economy and socio-political communities, thus drawing apart with the masses.

Branko Mikulic cautioned that over the past few years for this reason the timely and adequate reaction to gross nationalist and irredentist phenomena and Stalinist indoctrination from Albania failed to appear. On the other hand, the closing (?in) of the party into a forum manner of work brought about the passivity of a significant part of the League of Communists members who--as it appeared--"are slow in joining in and finding it difficult to get their bearings in the ideological and political struggle under complex conditions".

"This is a problem which deserves much thought in the entire LCY", Mikulic stated. He criticized opportunism and petty bourgeois behaviour of a part of the party membership which does not react "even to the most flagrant attacks on our socio-economic and political system".

The Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee stated that the democratic centralism "remains also in the future the basic principle of internal relations, organizing an entire activity of the LCY". He also pointed out to the need for further strengthening of democratic relations in the party and democratic links between the leaderships and the party base.

Branko Mikulic urged the basic party organization to treat more the questions of development of self-management in their environments since that is "our most important task at the present time and also in the future".

OFFICIALS CRITICIZE 'CLERO-NATIONALISM' AT RALLIES

Mico Rakic Speech

LD272100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1223 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Bijeljina, 27 Jul (TANJUG)--A large rally has been held in Donja Trnova near Bijeljina, where every year traditional meetings of veterans and people from Majevica and Semberija are organized in connection with 27 July, the day of uprising by the nations and nationalities of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. At the rally, Mico Rakic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, made a speech.

In his speech, Mico Rakic dealt extensively with, among other things, the immense results which our country and the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina had achieved in material and general development during the period of free socialist and self-managing construction, results which ensure incomparably better conditions of life and work and provide the basis for the even speedier and more even development of this republic. The working class, working people and citizens of Bosnia-Hercegovina have reason to be proud of what they have achieved. If at times and here and there we are not satisfied, then this is not dissatisfaction with the results achieved by aspiration to eliminate more speedily the weaknesses and obstacles on the path leading to fresh achievements, Rakic said.

The problems which we face are serious and complex, but not unconquerable. At this time, every practical measure and its effect are more convincing than a dozen resolutions, dog-eared papers and abstract attitudes, Mico Rakic said.

In the struggle for consolidation of the gains of our revolution, for the development of self-management, we must today decisively oppose nationalisms of every shade, Mico Rakic stressed. We must pay particular attention to the activity of clero-nationalists because individual priests are engaging in prohibited political activity by wrapping it up in religious trappings. They extol their religion on a reactionary, national-chauvinist platform and thus spread hatred toward believers of other denominations and toward other peoples; they incite intolerance of religious communities toward the political system of socialist self-management by trying to rehabilitate the well-known war criminals; they dream of the times when "priests could assume secular power." In this connection, they abuse the religious sentiments of working people and citizens.

Recently, they have been trying to create and to revive old reactionary organizations such as the brotherhoods of Christian communities, organizations of Catholic youth, young Muslim organizations and such, said Mico Rakic.

Particularly fervent in this are individual Orthodox priests here in Semberija and Majevica, who, by order of high-ranking officials of the Tuzla Eparchy and with the help of individuals who are fanatic nationalists, manipulate uninformed citizens. They are reviving prewar bigoted organizations such as priestly brotherhoods, the aim of which is to curb priests' associations which act within the framework of the Socialist Alliance. They are setting up brotherhoods of Christian communities, the aim of which is to rally believers on the platforms and experiences of prewar bigoted organizations with nationalistic, or rather Nazi, ideology. It is known that the exponents of establishing such organizations, which also bore the same name before World War II, had been the most eminent champions of Ljotic's ideology and fervent servants of German fascism.

The attempt to set up Catholic youth organizations also has the same meaning as has the activity of periodicals, such as, for instance, the periodical OGNJISTA which with their cunning religious cachets, by pretending even to be witty, spread their clero-nationalism and intolerance toward everything which is atheistic. Some imams from the ranks of the Islamic community in Bijeljina are trying hard not to lag behind in spreading national hatred.

In eastern Bosnia, Mico Raki said, these phenomena vividly remind us of the wartime when Ljotic and Nedic and Draza Mihailovic competed in spreading Chetnik ideology and inciting Serbs against Muslims. By manipulating at that time the fact that Ustasha power had been carrying out terror and genocide against the Serbian and Jewish population, they had, with the blessing of the German masters, advocated the annexation of eastern Bosnia to Nedic's and Ljotic's government. Ljotic's nationalistic ideology has also been carefully nurtured in brotherhoods of Christian communities under the aegis of Ljotic's ideologues.

The activity of Muslim clero-nationalists, Mico Rakic continued, also reminds us today that the exponents of reactionary fascist ideology in the leaderships of the Islamic religious community tried to divert the Muslim population from participating in the national liberation struggle. At the time of occupation, by camouflaging their activity with religious trappings, they launched the idea about autonomy of Bosnia and Hercegovina under the protection of fascist Germany; they involved themselves in the setting up 13th SS division with the aim of ingratiating themselves with Hitler and in order that this military formation might serve them as a possible link with the West in case of an influence by external factors on the final outcome of the situation in Yugoslavia. This was, in fact, that which they had hoped for.

This profascist ideology of clero-nationalists in the Orthodox and Islamic community was defeated in the national liberation struggle just as the Ustasha ideology, too, was defeated. It was defeated because Muslims, Serbs and Croats in eastern Bosnia, as in the whole of Bosnia-Hercegovina, refused to be an object of manipulation by fascist occupiers and had opted for the national liberation front under the leadership of the Communist Party, for brotherhood, unity, accord and togetherness, which had alone ensured a way out of darkness and unfolded prospects of a life together in their joint homeland, Mico Rakic stressed.

Why are we recalling these things today? Not in order to recall unpleasant memories from our history. We are doing this in order not to have anybody labor under illusions and expect that the working class, working people, citizens, young people, believers, patriots of freedom-loving Bijeljina, Semberija and Majevica, today, 40 years after the struggle and victory and all the efforts in construction of socialist self-managing society, would look calmly upon resuscitation of this clero-fascist ideology and the attempts to sow hatred among peoples. We paid for too high a price for our freedom, brotherhood and unity to allow anybody to undermine, by manipulating religious feelings of citizens and particular national characteristics, the most precious gains of the national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution and socialist self-managing development, stressed Mico Rakic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, among other things in his speech at a rally in the village of Donja Trnova, municipality of Bijeljina, today.

More Criticism

LD272218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1238 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Posusji, 27 Jul (TANJUG)--The population of Vir near Posusje and of the neighboring Hercegovinian and Dalmatian communes today formally marked 27 July, the day of uprising of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and of Croatia, with a traditional people's rally in Vir. Along with an extensive cultural, artistic and sports program, Vlatko Cosic, president of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Bosnia-Hercegovina, made a speech to the several thousand present.

Vlatko Cosic, president of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Bosnia-Hercegovina, said, in recalling the July uprising, that freedom and equality had been paid for with enormous sacrifices by all our nations and nationalities. The people of Posusje, too, he said, had made great sacrifices and endured great sufferings during the war.

The president of the Republican council of the trade union confederation (?then) spoke of the situation today and said that true enough, there are both difficulties and problems. They are mostly manifest in the high inflation and also in the sector of all-round consumption, particularly in investment consumption. In connection with these difficulties and problems in socioeconomic development there are also political speculations by individuals and groups, both at home and abroad, who do not like socialism. Recently, it is in particular the clero-nationalists who are raising their head. They exist in the Catholic, Orthodix and Islamic denominations. Individual priests of all these denominations have directed their reactionary influence in particular toward the young. Our message to gentlemen preachers, Cosic said, who in their addresses to the believers exceed the frameworks of regular religious activity, is that they have overstepped their mark. The time has come, he said, to tell them publicly, openly and loudly that our nations and nationalities, who fought successfully and shed their blood for [words indistinct] socialist self-managing community of fraternal and equal nations and nationalities, will not (?allow this).

Vlatko Cosic then went on to stress that in place of their lies and slanders the immense majority of honest priests and believers also have a say in the matter. These are facts to which one cannot turn a blind eye. Black cloths with which some priests blindfold the young during some pseudoreligious rites--meditations--can do nothing to gainsay these facts. The eyes of the whole world cannot be glindfolded. But we shall not allow even a few young people to have their eyes blindfolded. We shall not allow the clero-nationalists and other enemies to drag them into their waters, Cosic stressed.

Our answer to any kind of attack on the glorious gains of our revolution is known and was, in fact, confirmed at the recent third congress of self-managers. And this answer is: The Yugoslav working class is united; self-management is its basic achievement; we continue unswervingly along Tito's road and we are capable of resolving our difficulties and problems alone, Vlatko Cosic said, among other things, at the rally in Vir near Posusje.

Religious 'Hostile Activity'

LD271528 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0958 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Sisak, 27 Jul (TANJUG)--Several celebrations have been held in the Sisak and Banija region today on the occasion of 27 July, the day of the uprising of the nations and nationalities of Croatia. The celebrations recalled the glorious days of 1941.

The main celebration was held in Banski Grabovac, where the bloody brutality of the Ustashas started. On 24, 25 and 26 July 1941, they attacked and slaughtered more than 1,200 innocent people--women, old people and children.

Milutin Baltic, secretary of the Croat League of Communists Central Committee, who was one of the organizers of the uprising in this part of Croatia, recalled those glorious days at a large popular rally, in front of several thousand inhabitants of the revolutionary Banija region.

In celebrating uprising day, we recall the great and glorious battles we waged and the enormous suffereings and sacrifices of the people of Banija, as well as the fearless fighters of the glorious 7th Banija division who made a great contribution to the creation of our socialist community, Baltic emphasized.

The secretary of the Croat League of Communists Central Committee went on to refer to the intensive and very comprehensive socioeconomic development of Croatia and the whole of our socialist community since the war, and he illustrated this with many statistics.

We achieved all this under the leadership of Comrade Tito, thanks to the unity of our nations and nationalities, and the self-sacrifice and enthusiasm of our working people and youth.

However, such intensive economic and social development, such stormy social changes opened up various new problems, Baltic emphasized, going on to say that the failure to orient development toward greater involvement by the economy in the world market, the dominant orientation toward the domestic market and insufficient labor productivity had led to a weakening of our economy's effectiveness and the creation of increasing difficulties in supply, especially of goods from abroad.

Apart from socioeconomic difficulties, Milutin Baltic went on, we have also had to confront certain hostile forces in our development. These are organized and led from abroad, and attempted, as they continue to do today, to inflict serious harm and damage on our socialist development. The recent events in Kosovo demonstrated that the local forces of nationalism and irredentism are still at large. Taking advantage of the weaknesses in the work of socialist forces in Kosovo and accepting abundant help from abroad, especially from Albania, they attempted to bring our country's unity and integrity directly into question.

In offering resolute support to the policy and socialist forces in Kosovo in overcoming the current situation, we, as all other parts of Yugoslavia, must prevent the sowing of distrust against the Albanian people and the evoking of chauvinistic hatred by various antisocialist and hostile elements. Our economic organizations must go to Kosovo to build projects by joint pooling of resources and use expert and cadre help and support to contribute to rational construction and income-based profitable production by work organizations in Kosovo.

The secretary of the Croat League of Communists Central Committee then said that anti-self-management and hostile forces also exist among us and they are not inactive. Their patrons and organizers abroad do everything in order to produce the slightest degree of strength with which to influence a change of course in our socialist development. They contain the remnants of the politically defeated fascism and nationalism of World War II, as well as their followers in 1971. The enemies of socialist Yugoslavia and its independence still count on nationalism as their greatest trump card in order to achieve their aims in our country. Hence this card is constantly held under the table and is used in an attempt to expand the play of the enemy outside and inside the country.

Part of the leadership of the Roman Catholic Chuarch, as well as some other religious communities, are again more involved in hostile activity. Kuharic and some other men from the Zagreb Kaptol [seat of Zagreb archbishop] with the help of some lawyers and attorneys, used all their strength to revive to a certain extent and correct the failed nag of counterrevolution. Their main prescriptions for this revival, Baltic feels, are hostility toward our socialist community, nationalism, and the sowing of intranational hatred, clericalism and fascist bigotry. In particular they try to develop activity to cause hatred and intolerance by believers toward socialist society and its institutions, as well as against those who do not belong to religious communities. They divide citizens into believers and nonbelevers, so as to make them clash, and they identify the church with the nation, thus ensuring a position as some kind of sociopolitical partner with our state in the alleged protection of believers and national rights.

They say, Baltic went on, that they do not wish to identify with the authorities, while at the same time they do everything to revive and strengthen the remnants of the old classes and their regimes, even the darkest fascist reactionary forces from World War II and their followers today, with whom they maintain various contacts. They say, that the power of various exploitative systems and those in power--estate-owners, kings, czars, capitalists, and the criminal fascist regimes of Hitler, Mussolini, Pavelic and others--comes from God and they called on the poor people and people in general to serve them humbly.

Not only do they not accept the power which our people won in the national liberation struggle and socialist revolution, but they criticize it in various ways and attempt to create dark crusaders to overthrow it.

They cite Poland, but they forget that in Poland during World War II the church opposed the fascist occupation, whereas in our country the leadership of the Roman Catholic Church not only accepted it, but participated extensively in it. Nor do they want to see that the working class and Polish people today are trying to realize some of the gains which the working class and peoples of Yugoslavia have already achieved, while some of these churchmen of ours plot against those gains persistently.

Therefore, here it is a matter of political and hostile activity, not of threats to religious freedoms, as they falsely present it.

The church sustained much damage from such a policy, especially during World War II. We thought that after the interstate agreement with the Vatican there would be positive trends in which the Roman Catholic Church would find its place as part of socialist society and its continued development, and not in a policy of opposition.

Certain positive trends did start, but now a group led by Kuharic is moving quickly to destroy everything positive achieved in those relations. Our working people and citizens, regardless of whether they belong to one of the religious communities, need to know all this and need to be vigilant against such attempts, for here it is not a question of religion, religiosity and so forth, but of a pronounced political action by the most reactionary forces which again want to give the church in our country a markedly counter-revolutionary and crusading role against our country's socialism and independence.

We shall resolutely oppose such efforts within the Roman Catholic Church in future, Milutin Baltic said, and we will expose them publicly. Our peoples should always know what those forces are, both within the Roman Catholic and other churches, which are against their interests and want to take away socialist gains and bring back various capitalist and other oppressors, once again throwing us into the whirlwind of fratricidal war and hatred.

Similarly, one should not forget those individuals and groups which run from socialist construction and constantly produce various leftwing slogans, trying to introduce confusion, especially among young people and students.

We also need to be vigilant toward exponents of Serbian nationalism, which is once again raising its head since these events in Kosovo.

As many of them were in 1971, they are linked with Croatian nationalists, and they allegedly try to be some kind of factor in the division of opposition interests and the strengthening of their hostile activity. In particular they attack those people who fought uncompromisingly against Croatian and Serbian nationalism in 1971 and against instances of open counterrevolution, not only here but more widely in the country. Our citizens must be vigilant against such activity and forcefully prevent it, Milutin Baltic concluded.

Groups Fan Nationalism

LD271843 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1503 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Jasenica, 27 Jul (TANJUG)--Franjo Herljevic, people's hero and member of the LCY Central Committee, spoke at a grand popular rally held at the foot of the legendary Grmec Mountain in Jasenica, of uprising fame, to more than 40,000 working people and citizens of Bosanska Krupa and neighboring municipalities in the shadow of Mount Grmec.

Speaking about topical internal political trends and about the need for the League of Communists and all organized socialist forces to effectively resolve the current economic proglems, to implement the program of economic stabilization and economy measures, and to energetically settle accounts with all manifestations of hostile activity in all environments, Franjo Herljevic said among other things: "In the past, we have been confronted by many pressures from outside, by various futile attempts on the part of the external and internal enemy to disrupt our independent socialist development and undermine the esteem in which our country is held in the world.

"Those enemies of ours are not pacified even today. Today, too, individuals and groups in the country offer resistance to the policy of the League of Communists and operate in a hostile way against our constitutional order. Some want some sort of democracy of a bourgeois type, and others a bureaucratic-dogmatic social structure. In recent years some have joined together in illegal organizations and have established links with anti-Yugoslav circles and hostile emigre organizations abroad. The operations of various nationalists, individuals from religious circles, anarcho-liberals, adherents of the Cominform, and others, are directed primarily against socialist self-managing relations in our society, against the brotherhood and unity and community of our nations and nationalities, against our independence, and against our independent and nonaligned foreign policy. Particular activity is manifested on the part of nationalists. Allegedly in the interest of maintaining national characteristics and traditions, they aspire toward isolationism within narrow nationalist frameworks, and try to sow distrust among our nations and nationalities. Just as we did during the revolution, so today and in the future we shall determinedly settle accounts with those who try to disturb the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities. The factors of any form of nationalism, clero-nationalism, and other hostile activities must be decisively unmasked and incapacitated by political actions in all environments, and where necessary other measures should be undertaken.

"Individuals from religious circles, too, are attempting to inflame nationalism. There have been cases recently of national distrust being propounded from the pulpit. Individuals from religious circles attack self-management and our sociopolitical order as a whole. They say there is no freedom in our country. We can tell them frankly: There is no freedom and democracy for those who wish to destroy what we have built, for which so many lives, tears and suffering have been expended. And from this very place beneath Mount Grmec, with its legendary associations with aspirations to freedom, we can all--veterans and young people, all working people and citizens of this region--tell all our enemies that we shall be uncompromising in settling accounts with them. Members of Ustasha, Chetnik, Albanian and other emigre groups and individuals are among the enemies who cannot be reconciled to the existence of such an independent and nonaligned Yugoslav socialist self-managing community. Fascist emigres continually prepare acts of terror against Yugoslav missions, our emigrants and citizens working temporarily abroad. They forge criminal plans and make concrete attempts to carry out terrorist acts of sabotage in our country itself. A number of planned crimes in the country have been prevented."

Having noted that working people and citizens, organized into the framework of social self-protection, must be even more vigilant and efficient, Herljevic said that the attack by Albanian nationalists and irredentists had served as a further serious warning to us that the class enemy, in alliance with anti-Yugoslav forces abroad, has not abandoned his reactionary goals and is ready for the crudest ferocities and methods in order to undermine the achievements of our socialist revolution. The irredentists in Kosovo made a crude assault upon the foundations of our constitutional order, on the decisions of AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of National Liberation], and on the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, with the obvious aim of breaking up self-managing Socialist Yugoslavia. Balist emigres, Albanian emigres operating on the platform of the Albanian Workers' Party, the Albanian intelligence service and the People's Republic of Albania itself, were in the same company with irredentists in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in these subversive attempts. The Albanian leadership is directly and openly inciting irredentism and nationalism in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Such a policy shows short-sightedness and lack of reality, and profound d ..ge for the interest of the people of Albania, too. The borders of Tito's Yugoslavia are inviolable and there is no force or might which can alter them. As is known, after the eruption of demonstrations in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, order and calm were established in this province by determined measures. Several irredentist and nationalist groups and individuals were uncovered. A number of irredentists and nationalists have been penalized, while others are awaiting trial.

Those who are still in concealment will be the target of positive legal regulations and must answer judicial organs for their counterrevolutionary activity. There should be no doubt about this. The situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo remains somewhat complex. Any new attempt to disrupt public order and peace and any hostile activities will be energetically incapacitated. Differentiation is in process in the League of Communists in Kosovo. Although this is not proceeding at the speed we would wish, it is nevertheless yielding results. Broad-ranging political activity on the level of political stabilization is underway. All this should make a decisive contribution to overcoming the complex situation in Kosovo, to covercoming the disrupted intranational relations in that province. We believe that all progressive forces of Kosovo will win the battle against irredentism and nationalism, with the aid of the entire Yugoslav community, for this is the essential and vital interest of Albanians in Kosovo, of all nations and nationalities in this province, in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and in our whole country, Herljevic said.

Telegrams to the SFRY Presidency and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee were sent from the Jasenica rally.

NEW ROMANY RADIO SERVICE TO BEGIN BROADCASTING

LD221234 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1113 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jul (TANJUG)--Belgrade's Studio B radio station tomorrow starts broadcasting its regular weekly programme for Romanies. The one-hour programme will be edited by contributors of the Romany nationality together with the studio staff writers, and will include reports on social, cultural and political activities of Romanies in all parts of the country. The programme, to be launched jointly by Studio B and the "Rom" Society of Belgrade, will focus especially on Romany music, apart from including interviews with Romanies who distinguish themselves in various spheres of creative activity. The broadcasts will be bi-lingual so that the non-Romany audiences too can acquaint themselves with social problems of the Romanies. One of the first "special guests" will be Ing. Salt Balic of Nis, president of the World Romany Congress.

VRHOVEC LEAVES FOR NEW YORK, MEXICO MEETINGS

LD281148 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1057 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 28 Jul (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left for Mexico today to attend the meeting of foreign ministers of 22 developing and developed countries in Cancun on 1-2 August. En route to Mexico, the federal secretary will stop in New York, where he will take part tomorrow in a consultative meeting of foreign affairs ministers of nonaligned and developing countries. Kazimir Vidas, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Miodrag Cabric and Dusan Litvinovic, special advisers, left with the federal secretary.